THE LIBERATOR -18 PUBLISHED -EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, -AT-

BER 9.

ns,—the disloyal and the essen the chances of one dates by the course they nothing more. This is

hoice of a Convention al men of the country, usissastic approbation by I people of the country, ness in loyal men to profit the Republican party ponents, by attempting but striving earning.—Boston Daily Ad.

RN KONSERVATIV."

duct ov war, it regard to figers, national debt,) e the niggers, out pulled a trigger,

shun, I du!
shun, I du!
nds with the Saouth,
n't true!
!--apeak low-gham, though!

LEIGH HUNT.

powns.

in his knees;

tof his room

a the moon;

of gold,

of. Davis bold,

room he said;

a vision raised its head,

and calm,

those who love our Uncle

Davis. "Nay, not so," poke more low, "I pray thee, then, e who hate their fellow.

ame poem reads as fol-

BUTLER.

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rt of his room,
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e winter cold.

Butler bold,
lark he said:
the figure raised its head,
and accord,
o'll serve the purpose of

ler. "Nsy, not so,"
tler spoke more low,
"As I am Ben,
il me that again!"

ned. The next night ed strong in light, whom love of Freedom

e South. Among a par-ers, who arrived at New as an intelligent rebel of thus reported in the New

any of the officers as well tilly sick and tired of the d three children, and the d, his wife had sold her last for the children. He say bly, and that Georgia, his d by the rebellion. He wis and those acting with m were only made to suf-of the rebel States have have long since cessed ing and driving a portion ty they have usurped, in-ess rebellion against the land."

t. The following is a list nonitor Tecumseh, when bbile Bay: Acting Mas-gensign G. Cottrell, Act-ington, Captain's Clerk ster's mate Samuel H. tees Guield, seaman Wm. ichard Collins, landsman

in getting out of the ves-is supposed to have been arrent produced by the

ne iron-clad Tecumseh, le, unite in a statement

tion was to but the ram
the same time, but ere
volve the turret, a torpeled under us, causing the
berth-deck and turret
confusion and despair
d those that were in the
ng out before she estiled
Ve had three boats towwere immediately filled

were immediately filled ed in cutting the painted need to pull as fast as we

rearfully active all along march. Moshy is makre atrocious. Several of found hung by the legs, stuffed in their mouths. ging to the lat, 9th and e 6th New York Cavalry, Moshy's gang on Thurshaving been found with raised the black flag, and retailated upon, as our he rule whenever chance

SUBFACE. A new blackrecy extensively introCommonwealth, which
"—the best authority—
, and bears a perfect recan readily be applied to
speedily, does not crack
d by any known liquid,
neit marks on its perfection marks made on it
to eld position, and never
test has satisfied the auver 2000 square feet of it
in school-house there.—

ant of all the real estate atted by the Assessors at tomal estate, \$150,377,650 onal estate, \$632,449,900. 2, or 786 less than last ay is the largest ta-tally and the largest ta-king a total of \$2,161,400, the amount he was taxed

me of our black soldiers in teven respect the permen. Very wrong in been shot; but, after all wherein was their continen white men, who more! The black soldier example of the "succession of which to lears auchler.

twspapers. The price is has been raised from do yearly subscriber which has been rendered in the price of paper, the making of them, at The papers published heen increased in price, there cities and towns in

ston, who has recently ted to Gov. Andrew the h and 55th regiments, rebel States are regi-number of sick in camp ther departments. The ing itself, and a great lables are furnished.

led all the rest.

LEIGH MUNT.

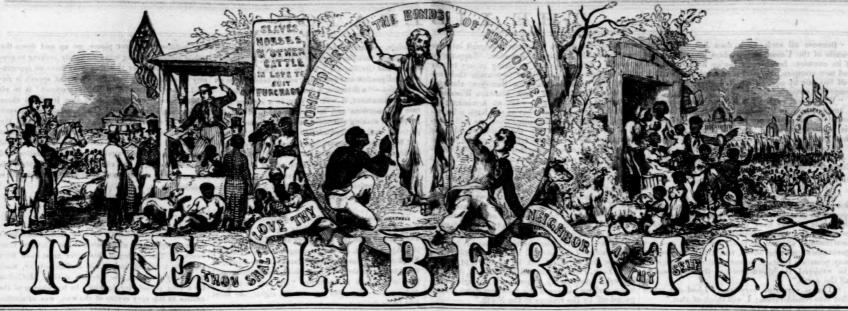
all Washington STREET, ROOM No. 6. ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

TERMS - Three dollars per annum, in advance. Four copies will be sent to one address for TEX ist, if payment is made in advance. FAll remittances are to be made, and all letters

the paper are to be peried, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertisements of a square and over inserted three sai fre cents per line; less than a square, 75 cents ines at two cents per time, yearly and half yearly advertiserted on reasonable terms.

The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Penn-Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are orised to receive subscriptions for THE LIBERATOR. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial nittee, bu are not responsible for any debts of the vil: - WENDELL PHILLIPS, EDMUND QUINCY, ED THE JACKSON, and WILLIAM L. GARRISON, JR.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

array, the commanders of both armies have power to eman-cipate all the slaves in the invaded territory."—J. Q. ADAMS.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all

the inhabitants thereof."

"I'lay this down as the law of nations. I say that military authority takes, for the time, the place of all municipal institutions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST;

and that, under that state of things, so far from its being

true that the States where slavery exists have the exclusive agement of the subject, not only the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, but the COMMANDER OF THE ARMY, HAS POWER TO ORDER THE UNIVERSAL EMAN-

CIPATION OF THE SLAVES. ... From the instant that the slaveholding States become the theatre of a war, civil, servile, or foreign, from that instant the war powers of Congress extend to interference with the institution of slavery, in Eveny war in which it can be interfered

with, from a claim of indemnity of slaves taken or de-stroyed, to the cession of States, burdened with slavery, to a foreign power. . . . It is a war power. I say it is a w\_ power; and when your country is actually in war, whether it be a war of invasion or a war of insurrection, Congress

has power to cory on the war, and MUST CARRY IT ON, AC-

conding to the Laws of WAR ; and by the laws of war,

an invaded country has all its laws and municipal institu

tions swept by the board, and MARTIAL POWER TAKES THE

PLACE OF THEM. When two hostile armies are set in martial

VOL. XXXIV. NO. 38.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1864.

WHOLE NO. 1754.

# Refuge of Oppression.

PEACE OVERTURES.

We are sorry to see that a large class in the comwe are sorry or the com-maily smaller here, however, (and we thank God with than in almost any other place in the country o to all talk of adjustment, have but one ansuc, and that a senseless one—" they will make no trust but independence." There are many men, nable upon other topics, who will not consent to reason on this; and there are many men—pious, Caristian, lorgiving, Bible-loving, at all other times, the at the mention of peace with the South, will must the mention of peace with the South, will must be must b lick Destruction, executions the rebels. Let us say word here. They tell us—"Jeff. Davis has delayed for independence, and he will have that or nation; there is no peace but in the subjuga-the South." Possibly it is so; but it would be better to let Jeff. Davis say it in some official We don't want to decide such a question, inm. We don't want to decree such a question, in-lying immense property, and the lives and happi-go f thousands of people, upon a newspaper re-t, or upon the say-so of some straggler from Rich-and, some intelligent deserter, or some reliable conraband. When he proposes to speak to us directly, the did through Alexander H. Stephens, Vice lent of the Confederate States, or through mesresource of the engers claiming some authority, why not give them undence? Why not let them speak? Why, after we have slammed the door in their faces without we have stammed the door and say, "they will make no peace that is honorable to us." For one, we don't believe a word of it; and you have given as no evidence of it. Suppose you quote Jeff. Davis words, still it would not convince us, any more than Mr. Lincoln's words, that he will receive o propositions for peace without an abandonment slavery, convinces us that that is the only ground which the North will settle. We know better; and we have just as good reason for our opinion as Mr. Lincoln or anybody else. The North is to-day willing and desirous to settle

spon other terms; and Mr. Lincoln in this does not

spen other terms; and Mr. Lincoln in this does not represent the loyal States; and if favorable propositions are offered the people, and Mr. Lincoln adhers to his letter—"To whom it may concern"—we stall see in November whether that is the opinion the Northern States or not. So we believe, at the South propositions for peace being made there, and Jeff. Davis adhering to the ultimatum of independence, he would find himself overthrown by a counter rebellion. But the Richmond Sentinel, understood to be the organ of the Davis government, does not indicate that he would hold to that. Here re its words: "We of the South consider independthe as the great and first object of the war, and that separation is essential to independence: yet we shall be willing to listen to the other side." The centinel save further: " You may offer us something at will secure our equal rights within the Unio e don't say it would satisfy us, but the subject is contry of consideration." This is going as far, for opening negotiations, as anybody could expect them to go; and this is as official as anything we have. For ourselves, we have never had a taste for war, of all for civil war-for war with our own ith and kin, with those to whom we are brothers, from whom we should expect only kindness, and to whom we should return only love. If war came, it was apparent that it must end in compromise, which could be made better before war than after it, or in objugation; and the subjugation of one-third of less States would be the abolition of Republican comment in the whole of them. This is too clear government in the whole of them. In it is not created to need an argument. Therefore we preferred originally the Douglas platform, which, strictly adhered to, would have removed all conflict between the free and slave States. Afterwards we favored the Critical Conflict of the Critical Conflict o tenden compromises, not doubting all the time that the administration would admit of some compromise efore war should come. When war did come, our pla would have been to do as we did in Mexico, and Commissioners of Peace with the army, to offer a termination of this ruinous strife with every batic: and constantly we have hoped that Richmond might be captured, not that it would make us materials: hilly stronger, or the rebels greatly weaker—for we to not think it would have that effect—but that it foold open the way to an armistice to be followed by Special of the way to an armistice to be followed by special and so we remain to-day, desiring peace and also above anything else earthly. When the people-seh a nation, the hope of freedom and of man terrelect—are suffering; when households are appreciated—men, women and children, by thousela made bomeless wanderers and threatened with farvaling; when households of lies the state of the state tration; when hecatombs of lives have been sac filted, and there is a corpse in every dwelling, and

It may be true, or it may not be true. But pray, what harm would it do if it should happen to be strue? A mose effective in fairly. We have an additional property of the much desired three years of government during which the much desired three years of government during which the much desired three years of government during which the much desired three years of government during which the much desired three years of government during which the much desired three years of government during which the much desired three years of government during which the much distinct the property of the property o now, when your boasted pure and moral anti-slavery power rules the land, the world groans under the weight of its crimes and shames. Never since there were nations on earth has there been such corruption, robbery, and plunder, as in the anti-slavery party, and among its chief leaders. The war has brought on us swarms like the lice of Egypt, vermin of the vilest kind, professing devout anti-slavery sentiments, and devouring the substance of widows and orphans. The air is foul with their breath. They go along the streets shouting "copperhead, traitor," and make their abolitionism known at the corners of the streets, and especially in the market-places, where they pass their time in schemes for extortionate contracts, and in buying and selling the blood of the American soldier. The newspapers which are loudest and most long winded in the anti-slavery hypocrisy, are in nine cases out of ten supported by or engaged in contracts, or public offices of some kind, whereby they receive greenbacks as the reward of their virtuous professions. The atmosphere of the anti-slavery party is an atmosphere of plunder. We do not exaggerate. The recent ringing of the ears at the tempest of accusations hurled back and forth by the great men of the party, is abundant evidence of the truth of every word we utter.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

## Selections.

AN APPROVING VOICE.

In the absence of the editor, we venture on the responsibility of laying before the readers of the Liberator an article published, on the  $22\mathrm{d}$  of August, in the

franchise to every adult registered male citizen. He is, also, the correspondent, zealous condittor, and in-timate friend of Joseph Garibaldi, the liberator of It-

timate friend of Joseph Garibaldi, the liberator of Italy.

Mr. Cowden has for many years been a careful and impartial student of the progress of events in this country. We know he takes a deep interest in the great struggle for universal freedom and republican principles which now agitates America. As will be seen from what he has written, he is a close observer and warm admirer of the editor of this paper, and heartily approves the course he has taken in refusing to be diverted from the main and vital question of the ulter annihilation of the Slave Power, and the of the utter annihilation of the Slave Power, and the

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON. The power of one man in the moral work of the work of the surface and there is a corpus in every dwelling, and there is a corpus in every filter. Genome is the duty of the govern-like the govern-like the duty of the govern-like the duty of the govern-like the duty of the govern-like the

invective has borne fruit in a million slaves redeemed, in an anti-slavery government, in an anti-slavery policy, and in an anti-slavery war.

The champion has now his revenge. It is not now objected that he denounces slavery in too harsh a phrase, but that he is mild and tame. But it is not Garrison that has changed—it is the popular sentiment that has been revolutionized. He is still as harsh that he had a necompromising as institute. Here as truth and as uncompromising as justice. Here is his answer to the new objectors:— We espoused the Anti-Slavery cause not to be supported by it, not to find employment, but to lay upon its altar all of intellect, heart and soul—all of self-sacrifice and

proprietor is the friend and associate of all the leading Reformers of the United Kingdom. He is the founder and liberal supporter of the North of England Political Union, a body which champions the cause of the Union, a body which champions the extension of the Consideration of Abraham Lincoln. Personally, perhaps, Mr. Garrison would prefer Fremont to Lincoln. But that is not the question. Mr. Garrison may prefer some-body else to either—Charles Sumner or Wendell Phil-

so run the risk of electing a pro-slavery candidate. To divide the Republican ranks is to give a Demo abolition and prohibition of slavery, by any subordinate issue or personal preference. The commendation and support of such a man are encouraging, and his judgment on the matters referred to will be appreciated by the readers of the article we now reprint.—M. personal preferences," he says, " should be magnaniusly swallowed up in the absolute necessity of presenting an unbroken front to the common enemy." That the division in the radical ranks is like-The power of one man in the moral work of the world has never perhaps been better exemplified than in the life and labors of William Lloyd Gardate is clear from the favor the Demogratic journals

portant charges, are sent to market with eattle or produce, are consulted in regard to the management of the estate. Under such circumstances, they are greatly improved by coming into daily contact with white persons; and instances occur in which they are treated by the family with as much considera-tion as if their skin exhibited no tinge of African blood.

tem is the inter-State slave trade, the forcible separation of families to fill up those melancholy gangs, assorted like droves of catrle, and whose destination is to that mysterious and undefined land, the terror of the border negro, known to him only as "down

But even under this comparatively moderated phase of slavery, the inherent injustice of the system exhibits itself in the character of the very indulgences which in other Slave States are forbidden by law In visiting the colored population of Louisville, this presented itself in a marked manner to the notice of

I found living there many slaves who, as the usual phrase is, had "hired their time." One case was of a slave woman, apparently fifty years of age, named Charlotte. She had been biring herself for more than fifteen years. She had two children, one thirteen, the other seventeen, both of whom worked in a tobacco factory. Their regular wages were two dollars a week each; sometimes they did extra work, earning more. She hired their time also. For her-self and these two children, she paid her owner five dollars a week,—a dollar a week for herself, and two dollars a week for each of the children. She had brought up these children without any aid whatever from her master, feeding them, clothing them; and this she continued to do even now, when her master took their wages. She inhabited with them a single room in a temperate home about trades feet sense. room in a tenement house, about twelve feet square, paying her own rent. She supported herself by washing. A large bed and an ironing-table, which

year. Her husband, she told me, (of course he could not be legally such.) was a slave, and was hired by his master as cook in one of the Louisville hotels for three hundred dollars a year; out of this his master, she said, gave him, once or twice a year, a five-dollar note,—nothing else. There were in the room two bright, intelligent-looking children, one a boy about ten years old, the other a girl two or three years younger. One might go, at a venture, into dozen dwellings of persons of the middle class in fair circumstances, and not find their children cleaner in person or more neatly and suitably clad, than

did all I could for her, and dressed her, but I count not stay. [Here the poor creature's eyes filled with tears.] I brought back the rags my child was covered with; I have them yet." I asked to see them. She went out, it seemed reluctantly, and brought a small bondle of fifthy tatters, which she appeared ashamed that I should see. "If I could only have kept the children," she said, "I would not have cared for all the next. Liked to much to have them clean or all the rest. I liked so much to have them clean

rebel deserter, who had "seen as much of fighting as he wanted." When he was informed that all the rations applied by washing and ironing. She, like the other, had paid her expenses of every kind, the doctor's hill inclusive.

Truly the tender mercies of slavery are cruel! Under what other system would men, assuming to be gentlemen, commit towards poor, hard-working women such flagrant injustice as this?

In the first case, the woman Charlotte, in feeble health, advancing in years, with no means of living except labor in washing and ironing, pays to her master two hundred and sixty dollars a year, for the privilege of supporting by such labor herself and her children. The man who received this human rental had literally furnished no equivalent. For more than fifteen years, the woman had not received

The sum of the was informed that all the rations applied to such a purpose were exhausted, be broke forth: "What am I to do, then? How am I to get home?" "Wast am I to do, then? How am I to get home?" "Wast am I to do, then? How am I to get home?" "What am I to do, then? How am I to get home?" "Wast am I to do, then?" I to get home?" "What am I to do, then? To get home?" "What am I to do, then?" I to get home?" "What am I to do, then? How am I to get home?" "What am I to do, then?" I to get home?" "What am I to do, then?" I to get home?" "What am I to do, then?" I to get home?" "What am I to do, then?" I to get home?" "What am I to do, then?" I to get home?" "What am I to do, then?" I to get home?" "What am I to do, then?" I to get home?" "What am I to do, then?" I to do, then? "I to get home?" "I to get home?" I to get home?" "What am I to do, then?" I to do, then?" I to get home? "What am I to do, then?" I to get home?" "What am I to do, then?" I to get home? "What am I to do, then?" I to do, then? I to do, then?" I to get home? "You can work your way."

"Work my wa?" (with a seed of life of any or expect to, till my dying day."

"In the first case, the woman Charlotte, in feeble heart and was a to get a deserter

ple? The mother, in this case as in the former one, had brought up her children at her own expense, had fed them and had clothed and kept them as any respectable yeoman might have been glad to see his children clothed and kept. Were the father and mother, after the payment of this four thousand dollars, after the care and cost of bringing up these children, suffered to enjoy the comfort of having them with them, and the aid which, as they grew up, they might be able to afford? No. While the children were a burden, that burden was thrown on the mother,—she, too, as in the other case, carning a the mother,—she, too, as in the other case, earning a living as washerwoman. As soon as they were of an age to be of service, they were removed to the plantation. And how treated there? The young girl was taken, neatly and comfortably clad, from her nother's care. One would have thought that the mother's care. One would have thought that the most common regard for decency, to say nothing of justice, would have suggested that the worse-than-orphaned child should have been kept, as the servant of a rich man, at least as reputably as the poor slave-mother had kept her. Yet she was suffered to go about the house, before her master's eyes, in fifthy rags. One would have supposed that the recollection of the four thousand dollars received from the hard-working parents might have rises up to assect hard-working parents might have risen up to save— if Christian feeling could not save—this poor child deprived of natural protectors, from brutal cruelty

tence to humanity would have treated a dumb beast Let no one say that these were cases of unusual hardship. The parties themselves evidently did not consider them such. There was no tone of querulous complaint. The facts came out only in answer to my direct inquiries; and neither of the women seemed to consider herself especially to be pitied. Charlotte thought a little hard of it that her master did not send her medicine when she was sick. The hire of her children did not seem to have suggested itself to her as any injustice. Even the oth she would be willing to part with the children, if she only knew they were well treated. Had she been Newcastle (Eng.) Daily Chronicle. It is, if we are not mistaken, from the pen of the proprietor and editor, and a good example—that we could bring to it. The Chronicle is the exponent and advocate of the most advanced and radical opinions in England. Its proprietor is the friend and associate of all the leading Reformers of the United Kingdom. He is the founder of this accusation? The charge is founded to find a grant of the saccusation? The charge is founded to find a grant of the saccusation? The charge is founded to find a grant of the saccusation? The charge is founded to find a grant of the saccusation? The charge is founded to find a grant of the saccusation? The charge is founded to find a grant of the saccusation? The charge is founded to find and a good example—that we could bring to it. This woman made no complaint, and id not appear to regard her condition as one of unusual hards of the spirit or from any other motive in the present than in the past."

But Garrison is accused, not only of falling off in moral power—all of heroic purpose, zealous devoction, and a good example—that we could bring to it. This woman made no complaint, and did not appear to regard her condition as one of unusual hards of the spirit or from any other motive in the present than in the past."

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Yet she was treated as no man with the lea

thing.

Both women expressed the greatest satisfaction swered, "My master never gives me anything, not even a little medicine, no more than if I did not belong to him." As her appearance indicated feeble health, I made inquiry on that score, to which she replied that she "was ailing," but that she "managed to keep up enough to make her wages." She added, "I get along well enough and keep the hire paid up; you could not pay me to live at home if could help myself." I asked her if she had to pay the hire for her boys in any event; and her reply was, "If the boys make more than two dollars a week apiece, I get what is over; if they don't make that, I have to make it good to him; he has got to have it Saturday night, sure."

Another case was marked by an additional feature. It was that of a slave woman, apparently about thirty-five years of age. Coming upon her without any notice of our visit, I found her in a room tidily kept and herself decently dressed. She had been hiring herself for eleven years, at seventy-two dollars a year. Her husband, she told me, (of course he could not be legally such,) was a slave, and was hired by large of them was traced by a metally large in another—to wit, in their dealings with a proscribed race—exhibiting such utter disregard of the mild graces of Christianity—mercy, charity, long-suffering, kindness, and good will to men—that it is not too harsh to say they live in a state of semi-bar-now the suffering such utter disregard of the mild graces of Christianity—mercy, charity, long-suffering, kindness, and good will to men—that it is not too harsh to say they live in a state of semi-bar-now the mercing such and the suffering such are characters in one phase entitle them to be called cultivated and civilized, yet in another—to wit, in their dealings with a proscribed race—exhibiting such utter disregard of the mild graces of Christianity—mercy, charity, long-suffering, kindness, and good will to men—that it is not too harsh to say they live in a state of semi-bar-now the proscribed r not too harsh to say they live in a state of semi-bar

dozen dwellings of persons of the middle class in fair circumstances, and not find their children cleaner in person or more neatly and suitably clad, than were these two young slaves. I expressed to the mother my satisfaction at their appearance. Her face saddened, and she said, "The white people have two of my children, and that boy is about big enough to go."

I inquired how this was, and she informed me that her master left her children with her till they were about eleven years old, and then took them home to work. Up to that age, she fed and clothed them at her own expense. The last they had taken was a little girl between eleven and twelve years old. Four months ago the mother had gone to the plantation to visit her, not having seen her then for ten months; she had saved a dress for the child, and took it with her. "I knew," she said "that she would need it, but I never expected to find her as bad as she was; I could not help crying when I saw her; she was not dressed as a human creature should be; I took off her rags and washed her. She was serving my young master, and he had whipped the child so that you could not lay your hand anywhere along her back where he had not cut the blood out of her. I did all I could for her, and dressed her, but I could not stay. [Here the poor creature's eyes filled with toars.] I brought back the rags my child was cov-

ed a notable specimen of any class charged with the duing.

It was in the office of a gentleman charged with the duty of issuing transportation and rations to indigent persons,
—black and white. There entered a rough, dirty, unsouth
specimen of humanity,—tail, stout, and wiry-looking,
rude and abrupt in speech and bearing, and clothed in
threadbare homespun. In no civil tone, he demanded rations. While the agent went to consult the Governor, I
discovered from the man's boastful manner that he was a
rebel deserter, who had "seen as much of fighting as he
wanted." When he was informed that all the rations applicable to such a purpose were exhausted, he broke forth:

The officer makes the command, as surely as, in educational matters, the teacher makes the school. There is not a regiment in the army so good that it could not be utterly spoiled in three months by a could not be utterly spoiled in three months by a poor commander, nor so poor that it could not be altogether transformed in six by a good one. The difference in material is nothing,—white or black, German or Irish; so potent is military machinery, that an officer who knows his business can make good soldiers out of almost anything, give him but a fair chance. The difference between the present Army of the Potomac and any previous one,—the reason why we do not daily hear, as in the early campaigns, of irresistible surprises, overwhelming numbers, and masked batteries,—the reason why the present movements are a tide and not a wave,—is not that the men are veterans, but that the officers not that the men are veterans, but that the officers are. There is an immense amount of perfectly raw material in General Grant's force, besides the colored regiments, which in that army are all raw but in which the Copperhead critics have such faith they would gladly select them for dangers fit for Napoleon's Old Guard. But the newest recruit soon leon's Old Guard. But the newest recruit soon grows steady with a steady corporal at his elbow, a well-trained sergeant behind him, and a captain or a colonel whose voice means something to give com-

This reference to the colored troops suggests the This reference to the colored troops suggests the false impression, still held by many, that special opposition to this important military organization has been made by regular officers. There is no justice in this. While it is very probable that regular officers, as a class, may have had stronger prejudices on this point than others have held, yet it is to be remembered that the chief obstacles have not come from them, nor from military men of any kind, but from civilians at home. Nothing has been more remarkable than the facility with which the expected aversion of the army everywhere vanished before aversion of the army everywhere vanished before the admirable behavior of the colored troops, and the substantial value of the reinforcements they brought. When it comes to the simple question whether a soldier shall go on duty every night or every other night, he is not critical as to beauty of

complexion in the soldier who relieves him.

Some regular officers may have been virulently opposed to the employment of negroes as soldiers, though the few, instances which I have known have been far more than compensated by repeated acts of the most substantial kindness from many others. But I never have met one who did not express con-tempt for the fraud thus far practised by Government on a portion of these troops, by refusing to pay them the wages which the Secretary of War had guarantied. This is a wrong which, but for good disguarantied. This is a wrong which, out for good dis-cipline, would have long since converted our older colored regiments into a mob of mutineers, and which, while dishonestly saving the Government a few thousand dollars, has virtually sacrificed hundreds of thousands in its discouraging effect upon en-listments, at a time when the fate of the nation may dreds of thousands in its discouraging effect upon enlistments, at a time when the fate of the nation may
depend upon a few regiments more or less. It is in
vain for national conventions to make capital by denouncing massacres like that of Fort Pillow, and
yet ignore this more deliberate injustice for which
some of their own members are in part responsible.
The colored soldiers will take their own risk of capture and maltreatment very readily, (since they
must take it on themselves at any rate,) if the Government will let its justice begin at home, and pay
them their honest earnings. It is of little consequence to a dying man whether any one else is to
die by retaliation, but is of momentous consequence
whether his wife and family are to be cheated of half
his scanty earnings by, the nation for which he dies. whether his wife and family are to be cheated of half his scanty earnings by the nation for which he dies. The rebels may be induced to concede the negro the rights of war, when we grant him the ordinary rights of peace, namely, to be paid the price agreed upon. Jefferson Davis and the London "Times"—one-half whose stock-in-trade is "the inveterate meanness of the Yankee"—will hardly be converted to sound morals by the rebukes of an Administration which allows its Secretary of War to promise a black soldier thirteen dollars a month, pay him seven, and shoot him if he grumbles. From this crowning injustice the regular army, and, indeed, the whole army, is clear; to civilians alone belongs this carnival of fraud.

fraud.

If, in some instances, terrible injustice has been done to the black soldiers in their military treatment also, it has not been only, or chiefly, under regular officers. Against the cruel fatigue-duty imposed upon them last summer, in the Department of the South, for instance, must be set the more disastrous mismanagements of the Department of the Gulf,—the only place from which we now hear the old stories of disease and desertion—all dation back to the astonishing blunder ments of the Department of the Guilf,—the only place from which we now hear the old stories of disease and desertion,—all dating back to the astonishing blunder of organizing the colored regiments of balf-size at the outset, with a full complement of officers. This measure, however agreeable it might have been to the horde of aspirants for commissions, was in itself calculated to destroy all self-respect in the soldiers, being based on the utterly baseless assumption that they required twice as many officers as whites, and was foredoomed to failure, because no esprit de corps can be created in a regiment which is from the first insignificant in respect to size. It is scarcely conceivable that any regular officer should have honestly fallen into such an error as this; and it is very certain that the wisest suggestions and the most efficient action have proceeded, since the beginning, from them. It will be sufficient to mention the names of Major General Hunter, Brigadier General Phelps, and Adjutant General Thomas; and one there is whose crowning merits deserve a tribute distinct even from these. When some future Bancroft or Motley writes with philosophic brain and poet's hand the story of the Great Civil War, he will find the transition to a new era in our nation's history to have been fitly marked

vulgar. He seemed fitted for no decest employment upon earth except manual labor; and all labor he spurned as a degradation.

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR. A LETTER FROM ANNA E. DICKINSON.

fine, that there was strength and safety in those dusky millions who till then had been an incubus and a terror,—Brigadier General Rufus Saxon, Military Governor of South Carolina. The single career of

this one man more than atones for all the traitors whom West Point ever nurtured, and awards the highest place on the roll of our practical statesmanship to the regular army.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3d, 1864.

My DEAR FRIEND:
You ask me what I intend doing, and how I feel You ask me what I intend doing, and how I feel in regard to the Presidential campaign, now fairly inaugurated. From all parts of the country I receive letters containing the same inquiries—by no means put in the same spirit as that prompting yours; letters of warning, entreaty, advice, denunciation, abuse, upbraiding, for having deserted a good cause; for refusing to work with "my party," to swell its triumph next November; for using whatever influence I possess against the loyal representative of the people, who alone had any chance of success; for supporting a "faction" and its candidate, that tend only to the embarrassment, if not the ultimate defeat, of the Union element of the country, by dividing its councils, stirring up strife the ultimate defeat, of the Union element of the country, by dividing its councils, stirring up strife mong its friends, weakening it by dissensions, and onsequently strengthening the hands and hearts of s enemies, North and South.

These letters were first an annovance, then a

These letters were first an annoyance, then a trouble, finally an absolute persecution.

Therefore, without in the least supposing myself to be a person whose word and work in the world are of special worth or import, may I beg a space in your columns for a public answer, and a little talk that will set at rest all these disagreeable matters? I wish to say:
That my love for the dear cause is as great as

ever, (greater it could not be,) my devotion to it as intense as three years or six months ago, and de-sertion of it impossible; though some so-called loyal men and papers have done their oest to drive me

That I have no "party," save that which strives with sword and pen, with blood and treasure, and precious lives, to save this country—a home for the oppressed—and to rebuild the old waste places made

desolate by slavery and a traitor's war:

That, as it has been the honor and the privilege
of my life to have done what I could with this party
in the past, so it would be my everlasting dishonor
and shame to refuse now to work with it, whatever

work may be proffered or found:
That I wish all people (who care to know) to
understand that, when I conclude to desert my post,
I shall travel straight to Richmond, and not stop at

ny half-way station : That I have never we never run in favor of the Cleveland Convention and its representative; I am not now; and I never expect to be.
I have never spoken a word in public that would

lead any sensible person to so suppose.

Last Winter, believing there were men in the country who would make better Presidents than the one we now have, I strove to build up a public

sentiment that would demand and support these "better men."

I believed, further, that by postponing the Convention from the 7th of June to the 1st of September, we had much to gain—the nomination of the Copperhead Democracy of the North, the announce-

nent of its platform, the principles (or want of rinciple) on which it intended to work, its plans for the future; in a word, compelling it to show its hand before the loyalists played a card, and knowing with just what they were to meet and

and was something. Beyond this, the Summer campaigns might not close as they began; and, as on this ending, not this beginning, depended, to a certain extent, the popularity and consequent success of whatever loyal representative might be placed before the people, I thought that no such representative should be nominated till these things should be decided—as a too and representative should be nominated till these things should be decided—as a too early decision might end in a late indecision, if not open rupture in

Whatever words I then spoke, I believed to be In the best interests of the country. Personally, I had everything to lose and nothing to gain by the course pursued. I was laughed at, ridiculed, ostracised by people who up to that time had given me nought save most generous help, and over-liberal praise. I found

### "Hard indeed the stranger's scoff," Hard the old friends falling off."

and used sometimes to think, tugging away at my oars, how easy it would be slipping down stream—how weary pulling against the current; yet I felt then that I was in the right, and did not hesitate; I feel now that I was in the right, and do not

regret.

That has all passed. Others felt as I. What Nought save the heartiest union, the most ear

fiest, persevering work—the most determined sup-port of the party represented by Abraham Lin-coln, from this moment till election morning!

Either this party must triumph, or the country will be led into an ignoble and deceitful peace, ending by a Union rent asunder. Either this party must conquer, or all that has been gained for humanity to-day, for the ages yet to be, will be flung under foot and trampled to death by a man-hating aristocracy, a God-defying Slave Power!

Either this party must win, or the hope of the world will be destroyed, and "governments of the people, by the people, for the people, perish from the earth."

the earth."

Either this party must control, or Heaven will weep, and Heil laugh aloud, as Liberty, Truth and Justice are swept from the land by men who know only the will of their master, the Evil One, to do his work.

"But," said an earnest Abolitionist to me, a fe days since, "I thought thee would not support Abra-ham Lincoln; I am surprised at thy readiness to

work for him."

"My friend," I answered, "this is no personal contest. I shall not work for Abraham Lincoln I shall work for the salvation of my country's life that stands at stake—for the defeat of this disloyal

"But why not work for some other man in whom

at good may come."
"Does thee approve of war?" I asked.
"No. Decidedly not! Not in the main, this war, I do very heartly approve."

" Certainly I do."

"And vet," I said, "we are in it, every day, doing evil that good may come; maining noble specimens of men, spilling precious blood, offering thousands of dear lives, desolating homes, causing mourning and wailing, broken hearts and darkened hearthstones all over the land, that liberty and free government may be saved, and that this country may remain a heritage to our children, a refuge for the wronged, the down-trodden, the oppressed of wronged, the down-trodden, the oppressed of

all the earth."

"That is very true, very true. I had not taken that into consideration; I will think of that."

My friends, let us all think of that.

First save the life of the nation; then we can carry our leader to a higher plane, a broader and nobler work than any he has yet accomplished.

The coming election-day will strike a final blow, will lay out cold and dead a struggling rebellion; or it will pour fresh life and vigor into all its veins, and will send it on its way a giant, conquering and to conquer. quering and to conquer.
Who, then, can pause or hesitate?

"One last great battle for the right— One short, sharp struggle to be free! To do is to succeed—our fight Is waged in Heaven's approving sight— The smile of God is victory!"

Very truly, yours,

ANNA E. DICKINSON. -N. Y. Independent.

#### FOR PEACE IN AMERICA.

The People of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to the people of the United States— Greeting :

We are of the same race, and many of you are our brothers. Can we not, therefore, come to you as peace-makers, and address you as friends? We would ask you, Has there not been of strife and bloodshed, and misery and suffering enough; and is it not time to cease the cruel war in which you are at present engaged? We believe there is not a Christian man or woman amongst us, whose heart does not respond affirmatively to this question. With this conviction, we wish to speak to you as plain men, using plain language. We have admired your free institutions, and have gladly witnessed your rise as a people to eminence in wealth and political power. You are at present engaged. There has been our would not strife, bloodshed, misery and suffering. The people of the Southern States are fighting in defence of their rights, and no people were ever more united. Your refforts (and they, have been great) to accomplish the restoration of the Union have only placed that object at a more remote distance. It is utterly impossible to subdue the South, or to restore the American Union as it was in the past days of the Republic. The gulf between you and the seceded States with every effort you make to subdue them. Take counsel, therefore, together, as to the best means of restoring peace. The war has already changed the right of habeas corpus. Should you even succeed at the end of another three years and a half in restoring the Union, you will find the pillars upon which the superstructure of your government rests destroyed, we want to the proper and the right of habeas corpus. Should you even succeed at the end of another three years and a half in restoring the Union, you will find the pillars upon which the superstructure of your government rests destroyed, we want to the proper and the right of habeas corpus. We are of the same race, and many of you are make the New World renowned for true greatness. You promised to become one mighty people and a great nation, famed for the liberties of its citizens, the triumphs of peace, and the conquests of its commerce. We felt that you were doing honor to the "Mother Country." When, therefore, this unfortumerce. We felt that you were doing honor to the "Mother Country." When, therefore, this unfortunate war began, our hearts were more inclined towards you than towards your sister States, because we believed with you that the action of the South was but the work of a faction. The events of the struggle, however, have convinced us that a more united people than those of the Southern States. united people than those of the Southern States rose up in defence of their rights.

never rose up in defence of their rights.

When you asserted that secession was the work of disappointed ambition, and promised to quell it within sixty days, we accepted your assurances in good faith, and looked for the speedy restoration of peace.

We did not wish to see the American Union broken

But so far from this promise being fulfilled, (and your efforts to accomplish it have been great,) peace and the restoration of the Union are apparently

rely, there must be many now among you who share with us the conviction that it is utterly impos-sible to subdue the South, or to restore the Amerian Union, as it was in the past days of the Repub-

between you and the seceded States to widen with the effort that is made to subdue them. Is it not time, then, to pause, and after calmly re-

landmarks, and the dimentities and dangers that are yet before you, is not time, we ask, that you should take counsel together as to the best means of reof "peace," and while carnestly desiring a speedy end

-that they came upon you little by little ;—and that both Government and people found themselves plunged into this fearful contest almost unawares; nor have you as yet had an opportunity of consulting together in General Convention, for the purpose of making known your opinions and wishes abou war or any of the vast issues growing out of it.

The war has changed, (for the present, at least.) New Testament, and, therefore, unlawful.

e character of your Government. What has be
Neither is the document which, in due the character of your Government. What has be-come of the freedom of speech, your free press, and the inestimable right of habeas corpus?

What, permit us to ask, are the Southern people What, permit us to ask, are the Southern people doing beyond following the precepts and example taught and practised by your fathers and theirs, when they withdrew their allegiance from the Mother Country, and asserted their right to establish a Gov-

ernment of their own? The Declaration of Independence, which you hal-

FORCE OF ARMS, might you not then find out, when it was too late, that those pillars upon which rests your form of government had been violently some striking resemblances; and among them, that with you now, as with the Crown then, rests the privilege of giving peace to the American conti-

Why not, then, without further delay, recognize the duty which attaches to your high privilege? We appeal to you in the name of Religion, Humanity, Justice, and Civilization, and believe that we shall

Peace be unto you. For an expose of the origin and purpose of this manifesto, see editorial columns.

### STRONG SPEECH OF GOV. MORTON.

At Indianapolis, on the 29th ultimo, there was a rand reception on several returning regiments. Governor Morton made a stirring address to the soldiers, in the course of which he discussed the ques tion of an armistice as follows:

"It requires two parties to make an armistice, and Jeff. Davis has already declared that he demands a withdrawal of our armies from the South a necessa ry preliminary to any negotiation. Who shall ask for an armistice? Shall our government sue for terms at the feet of the South? Will this audience

Can we coax shem back? If we try that, we shall have to agree to pay their war debt; to give a pension to their widows and orphans and maimed soldies; we shall have to pay the damage that has been done to the Southern States during the war; We trust, however, that ere it reaches these shores,

"Because all such work does but divide the and more than all, we will have to engraft into our "Because all such work does but divide the friends of the Union, and so plays into the hands of its enemies: because, as Burke hath it, 'When bad men conspire, the good must combine, else they will fall, one by one, an unpited sacrifice in a contemptible struggle."

"Well, I feel as thee felt before the nomination; I am opposed to Abraham Lincoln; I think it would be wrong for me to do anything to secure his re-election; and I am not willing to do evil that good may come."

"He want do trine of secession. Suppose we succeed. When we come to voting money to pay the war debt of the South, or to pension their solutions, or to reimburse them for damages, abolition Massachusetts, abolition Ohio, abolition Wisconsin, will tell us, 'We do not want an armistice; we wanted to fight this out; but as you have acknowledged secession in your constitution, we will quietly walk out.' In this way the Union would go to hisces, and the country we tried to save, he broken wanted to fight this out; but as you have acknowledged secession in your constitution, we will quietly walk out. In this way the Union would go to pieces, and the country we tried to save, be broken up by the very compromise that was intended to preserve it. We can make no compromise but what will break up the government. The only way to get out of the war is to fight it out. [Applause.]

Aut these peace men say the North is exhausted. Are we exhausted? The cost of this war is not one half of the profits of the country. We have never been as wealthy as now, and there are three millions of men in the North that have not yet shouldered a musket in this war. Are we exhausted? General musket in this war. Are we exhausted? Genera Grant has the rebellion by the throat in front o Richmond, and the General has told a United State Senator that he would not let go his hold, even if New York, Philadelphia and Washington, should be burned. [Applause.] Sherman is all right at At-lanta, and we will crush this rebellion if we are not pulled off by the traitors at the North."

# The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1864 THE VOICE OF JACOB, BUT THE HAND OF

ESAU. The object of this article is to call special attention to a document we have inserted in a preceding column, which purports to be an "Appeal" from "The people of Great Britain and Ireland, to the People of the United States," in favor of "Peace for America. This Bogus Proclamation will, we have reason to be lieve, be forwarded to this country for publication dur-ing the ensuing month. Divested of its surplusage

"People of the United States! Cease the cruel wa in which you are at present engaged. There has been enough of strife, bloodshed, misery and suffering The people of the Southern States are fighting in desuperstructure of your government rests and your own liberties buried in the ruins. ple of the South are but following the precepts and ex ple of the South are but following the precepts and example of your revolutionary fathers. Your Declaration of Independence asserts their right to set up a government of their own. The Southern States in their present attitude of rebellion against your Federal Government, and the revolt of the Thirteen Colonies, in 1776, are parallel cases. You may discover striking resemblances between them. The British Crown, at the end of seven years, made peace with the Colonies, and recognized their independence. You should now make peace with the Southern States, and recognize their independence. This is your bounden duty—this is your high privilege. In the names of Religion, Humanity, Justice, and Civilization, we call upon you to adopt this course. We believe we shall not appeal in vain."

purpose of this singular document, and being desirous that the people of the United States should give it, on ts formal arrival, the reception it merits, we deem i right to supply some information respecting the man-ner of its concoction, and the means which will be tak-en to usher it into daylight with the apparent paterni-

Be it known, then, that this spurious, peace-monger ing manifesto-notwithstanding its honied phraseology-is not an emanation from that respectable and which you have accomplished, the distance which you have travelled from your well-known landmarks, and the difficulties and dangers that are

By—is not an emanation from that respectable and truly Christian body, "The Peace Society of Great Britain." The members of that Association, while meanest, the guiltiest, and the most horrible of all the ever object, forbidden by the spirit and maxims of the

come "greeting," as from "friends and brothers" on the opposite side of the Atlantic, to those in this coun try who are maintaining a life and death struggle wit the arch foes of "Religion, Humanity, Justice and Civilization," both North and South, the offspring of those in Great Britain who desire "peace" because they are penetrated with a genuine sorrow, in view the "strife, bloodshed, misery and suffering" which low and celebrate every fourth day of July, asserts, as self-evident, the right of the Southern people to be indefinitely prolonged, and who consider that the be indefinitely prolonged, and who consider that the set up a government of their own.

But we would ask, SUPPOSE YOU SHOULD and sought to be achieved, however just and desirable, at THE END OF ANOTHER THREE YEARS may be too dearly purchased. Such persons have had AND A HALF, SUCCEED IN SUBDUING THE no share in the origination of the present "Appeal; SOUTH AND RESTORING THE UNION BY they have never been consulted; and are, according to our information, as yet ignorant of its existence.

From what source, then, does this expostulation flow? Who are the would-be "peace-makers?" We torn down, and that your own liberties had been buried in the ruins? If you will run the parallel between the South now, and the Colonies of 1776, and compare the course pursued by the North now, and of England—in close understanding, fellowship and the Mother Country then, we think you will discover conspiracy with the traitors of Richmond, and the conspiracy with the traitors of Richmond, and the Woods, Vallandighams, Seymours, Kendalls and and mercy, uttered in the voice of Jacob, but written by the hand of Esau, are intended to forward the cause of those who, at Chicago, shouted "Down with Lincoln by ballots or bullets "-" The election of our candidate, or a civil war at the North"-" Cut the throat of every - Lincolnite," &c., &c. In a word this sanctimonious appeal in behalf of peace, which is hereafter to be promulgated in America, as containing the spontaneous aspirations of friends and brothers, neither more nor less than the device of wicked men who are seeking to overthrow the administration of Mr. Lincoln, that they may substitute one that shall reinstate a slaveholding oligarchy in the government of the country.

This illegitimate and hypocritical "Appeal"ceived and brought forth by the foreign agents of Jef-ferson Davis and his copperhead allies, and carefully manipulated by the chief men of the "Southern Independence Association" in England, will be introduced to public notice by means the most surreptitious, circuitous and deceptive. Though begotten England, it will be carried across the St. George's channel, and will make its first appearance on the terms at the feet of the South? Will this audience of soldiers agree to that? [Cries of "No; no!"] but what does an armistice mean? It means to cease operations in front of Atlanta; It means to loose the hold on Richmond; it means to stop Farragut at Mobile. As every one knows, diplomacy takes a great deal of time, and probably at last would fail. Can we spare enough of the weather now left us for military operations to be frittered away in armistice, and then find ourselves carried into the winter, when our campaign must necessarily close? Can we afford that now? But who believes the rebels will voluntarily come back into the Union, and give up those very ideas for which they have suffered the horrors of a long and bloody war? especially, if we are to acknowledge by asking an armistice that we are unable to conquer them? able to conquer them?

Can we coax shem back? If we try that, we shall have to agree to may their war debt; to give a pentage of any their war debt; to give a pentage of the company to any their war debt; to give a pentage of the company to any their war debt; to give a pentage of the company to any their war debt; to give a pentage of the company to any their war debt; to give a pentage of the company to any their war debt; to give a pentage of the company to any their war debt; to give a pentage of the company to any their war debt; to give a pentage of the company to any their war debt; to give a pentage of the company to any their war debt; to give a pentage of the company to any their war debt; to give a pentage of the company to any their war debt; to give a pentage of the company to any their war debt; to give a pentage of the company to any their war debt; to give a pentage of the company to any their war debt; to give a pentage of the company to any their war debt; to give a pentage of the company to any their war debt; to give a pentage of the company to any the company to any their war debt; to give a pentage of the company to any their war debt; to give a pentage of the company to any their war debt of the company to any the co

its origin, character, and real purpose will be so well ting sedition in secret places, go up and down the understood, that the friends of "Religion, Humanity, public streets uttering treason, vainly seeking to pro-Justice and Civilization" will be prepared to reject it voke arrest, in order that they may have an opportu-

The people of the South are represented as having risen up in defence of their rights." No men knew better than the concoctors and manipulators of his Appeal, that, (in the language of Vice President the "height of their madness, folly and wickedness," the "height of their madness, folly and wickedness," rose in rebellion to overthrow "the best and freest government—the most equal in its rights, the most just in its decisions, the most lenient in its measures, the most inspiring in its principles to elevate the race to be a united task. The linearities of the occurately speaking, the inaction of Gen. McClellan for a long period, during which he had charge of the armies in the very centre of the war, was attributed by some to want of military capacity, by others to the most inspiring in its principles to elevate the race of men, that the sun of heaven ever shone upon."

" It is utterly impossible to subdue the South," say the mendacious framers of this fraudulent paper; knowing, at the time they wrote the words that Island bellion. Now, those same persons have made him bellion. No. 10; Fort Donelson; Hilton Head, Beaufort and their candidate for the Presidency, on the express a large part of Florida; Forts Jackson and St. Philip; New Orleans; Port Hudson; Pensacola; Norfolk; Nashville; Vicksburg; Chattanooga; Dalton; Atlanta; Fort Gainea; Fort Morgan, and a host of oth-Atlanta; Fort Gaines; Fort Morgan, and a host of other strongholds of the rebels had been taken, and were that ground, and held up their hands in amagement at lost to the Slave Power forever.

Another assertion, shamelessly false, is, that "the Declaration of Independence asserts the self-evident right of the South to set up a government for themlves." The truths asserted by that great charter of selves." The truths asserted by that great charter of American liberty are these: first, that men are created equal: second, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights: third, that among these rights are life. liberty and the purposit in a decently plausible fashion. In fact, he has not among these rights are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness: fourth, that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men: fifth, that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the the sole avowed object for which the war was com governed; and, sixth, that when any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right

was the overthrow of these principles. The traitor at this moment next in rank to the desperate chief of the Southern Confederacy has distinctly and authoritatively repudiated the ideas promulgated in the Decthat purpose, and the last utterances of their leaders show an unlaration of Independence. He has branded them as shaken persistence in that design. When we adopt the phical state of the upon the great truth that the negro is not equal to And Gen. McClellan unites in this purpose, if the re the white man; that slavery is his natural and normal peated declarations of this letter are to be trusted. condition." The statement, therefore, that the Dec. "The Union," he says, "is the one condition of laration of Independence asserts the right of the South laration of Independence asserts the right of the South to set up such a form of government as that which ards."—The Teëstablishment of the Union in all its they are seeking to establish is contradicted by the integrity is, and must continue to be, the indispensarebels themselves.

That " there are striking resemblances between the independence in 1776, and that the South are follow ing the precepts and example of the Fathers of the Revolution," is another of the falsehoods which the people of England are called upon to endorse. Wha resemblance, we ask, is there between the principles ntended for by the patriots of '76, and those enunciated by Mr. Stephens in 1861? The men of '76 contended for liberty based upon equality. The men of '61 declare that the doctrine of equality was "an error," and that they are contending for slavery, based upon what they call "the great physical, philosoph ical and moral truth-the subordination (or slavery) of the inferior to the superior race." The revolu tionary fathers taught that established governments should not be changed, save when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce the people under absolute despetism. That then, and only then, it is their right and duty to throw off such government. Such," they say, " has been the patient sufferance of these colonies. To prove this, let the facts be submitted to a candid world." And they then proceed onies in '76; and to recommend to the North the wards the rebel States the course which the mother

wards the rebel States the course which the mount of the rebel states are asked if there

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The people of the United States are asked if there are asked if the are ask has not been strife, bloodshed, misery and suffering mind us (as far as self-contradiction is concerned) of enough. They answer, Yes; and woe to those by whom they have been caused! Woe to the men who, that they might carry out their diabolical design, to found an empire upon the enslavement of a helpless

To the slaveholding traitors of the South, rather than to the loyal and patriotic people of the North, which copperhead peace-makers hypocritically profess

"Is it not time to cease from this cruel war ?" The answer of the American people is, No; not until that declaration of human rights which has been trampled upon is vindicated by the sons of those who published it to the world. Not until the Constitution, purified from its pro-slavery compromises and guar-antees, is reëstablished, and is respected and obeyed wherever it has aforetime asserted jurisdiction. Not until the Union, sundered by slaveholding traitors, is restored in all its former extent, and more than its original integrity, and is based upon the principles of universal and impartial liberty. Not until the Proclamation of Freedom, which has pledged the honor and arms of the nation to maintain the liberty of more than three millions of the native-born people (and now citizens) of the country, is carried out in the fullness of its spirit and the exactness of its letter. Not until Abraham Lincoln, who was fully and constitu-tionally elected President of the United States, is, in fact, as well as in name, the recognized Chief Magisnation. Not until the flag which was struck down on the 14th of April, 1861, has been replaced, and floats and from the lakes to the gulf. " Is it not time to take counsel together, as to the

best means of restoring peace?" The loyal and patriotic people of the United States have already taken against its authority, and in bringing to the punishment due to their crimes the rebels and traitors arrayed against it ;-to seek the utter and complete extirpation of slavery from the soil of the Republic;to uphold and maintain the Proclamation of Freedom, and to promote such an amendment of the Constitu-tion as shall terminate, and forever prohibit, the existence of slavery within the limits or the jurisdiction

with indignation and contempt, and to brand it as an inity of complaining that the liberty of speech is deimposition—" a delusion, a mockery, and a snare."

This document, it will be seen, is a strange mixother respect "changed," than that it allows these This document, it will be seen, is a strange mixture of assertions and interrogations, used for the
purpose of making statements which the writers knew
perfectly well were contrary to the facts of the case.
"When the war began," say they, "we were more
inclined to the North than the South." This assertion, as far as the prime movers of the Appeal are
concerned, is not true. They were, from the beginning, secessionists—the enemies of the North, and the
friends, allies and agents of the Richmond conspirators.

#### McOLELLAN'S LETTER.

In another column may be seen Gen. McClellan's letter accepting the nomination of the Chicago Convention. The writing of this letter must have been tephens,) the slaveholding oligarchy of the South, in felt to be a difficult task. The inefficiency, or, more want of will to overcome the enemy. His friends defended him sgainst both charges, alleging that he was the ablest of our Generals, and that he was doing ground that they wish the rebels conciliated, not co quered. For two years they supported him as have ing the arm and the heart of a thorough warrior the audacity of those who judged him otherwise. Now, when their thoughts, they must confess, are turned on peace, they select this same determined fighter as the person best fitted to carry out the peace made them plausible. Let us look at some of the particulars. "The preservation of our Union," he says, "was

menced." Whoever accepts this proposition not only accepts a false statement, but ignores a truth which The object of the rebel conspirators of the South sight. The destruction of our Union, not its preservation, was the avowed object for which the war was commenced. The rebels began it; they began it for " Our government is founded upon exactly the opposite ideas; its foundations are laid, its corner-stone rests, this has continued to be our immovable purpose. ble condition in any settlement."

The formal statement of both these sides, Rebel slaveholders' rebellion of 1861 and the struggle for and Union, showing that the two parties, from the be ginning to the present moment, have pursued purposes diametrically opposite and irreconcilable, shows also the absurdity of Gen. McClellan's claim that had the war been conducted "only" for the preservation of the Union, "the work of reconciliation would have been easy." To say that reconciliation was easy or possible during the continuance of such conditions is absurd. To say that the war has been perverted, by the Administration, to other purposes than the reestablish

ment of the Union, is false.

Gen. McClellan is now the candidate of the uncon ditional Peace party. Portions of his letter, it is true, equint in the direction of war, else he must have lost the votes of the War Democrats, and lost also the election. But he gives in his adhesion to the Peace party in this paragraph :-

"The Union was originally formed by the exercise of a spirit of conciliation and compromise. To re-store and preserve it, the same spirit must prevail in our councils and in the hearts of the people."

The very next sentence of the letter, however, de mitted to a candid world." And they then proceed to recount a long list of grievances, not one of which, its integrity, is, and must continue to be, the indispension of the appeal and the same and the We cannot forget that the question of peace or war was never submitted to you for your serious consideration before hostilities had actually commenced; the devastating and bloody war that afflicts this as the authors of the appeal well know, can with just of the authors of the appeal well know, can with just of the continent, are, nevertheless, the conscientious and determined enemies of slavery, which they regard as the blances" between the rebel States now and the coling the war solely for the object last mentioned, we get his decidedly original idea of the judicious method duty" and the "high privilege" of pursuing to-

> the rallying-cry of the party to which the author has now joined himself, recorded in Book first of The New Gospel of Peace, as follows: " Peace and Free Speech, and Death unto him that sayeth to the contrary.'

With all his faults, however, Gen. McClellan is not so lost to shame and decency as to ignore the strong probability of failure in that movement of conciliation which is the chief purpose of his party, and of the attach the infamy and guilt of that bloody strife fact that, in the event of such failure, the nation must maintain such Union with force and arms; that is to say, must continue to use the very means of which the Peace party now complain. Here are his words :-

"If a frank, earnest and persistent effort to obtain these objects the voluntary return of the second States and the reëstablishment of the Union should fail, the responsibility for ulterior consequences will fail upon those who remain in arms against the Union. But the Union must be preserved at all hazards."

In short, if such conciliation as can go hand in hand with point-blank refusal of the one chief demand made by the rebels shall not avail, Gen. McClellan admits that we must continue to fight. No wonder that the more determined of the Peace men already object to his letter. The wonder is, that McClellan, adhering (as so many expressions in his letter show) to the maintenance of the Union as indispensable, should consent to be the candidate of men who show themselves so ready to relinquish it.

Another passage (the last I shall refer to) in Gen. McClellan's letter shows his thorough agreement with the Peace party in one of the purposes which they have warmly at heart, the reëstablishment of slavery

"When any one State is willing to return to the Union, it should be received at once, with a full guarantee of all its constitutional rights."

I will not dwell here upon the enormous folly, implied in this sentence, of consent that any rebel State, on becoming satisfied that the plan of forcible secession counsel together, and have unanimously resolved, is a failure, and that the pursuance of it by arms must lead to utter rain, may at once resume its place in aside all differences and political opinions, and to do the line of honest and loyal States, and send the civil every thing in their power to aid the Government in and military leaders of the rebellion to be its Senquelling, by force of arms, the rebellion now raging ators and Representatives in Congress. Passing by the audacity and impudence of this feature of the plan above mentioned, I will notice briefly the continued maintenance of slavery which is equally instuded in it, and which, in the mouths of slaveholders and their spologists, forms the chief meaning of the phrase, " constitutional rights." Slavery is not destroyed. Even if the rebellion

and the schemes of the Peace party fail, and if the of the United States." Such are the measures by plans of the present Executive go on triumphantly which the people are seeking to secure an honorable, as at present, slavery will only continue gradually to "What has become of the freedom of speech, the "What has become of the right of habeus corpus!"

These questions are quite superfluous, as they are precisely those which are being continually asked by the bolders. How long the lingering decay of slavery was less and what has any way less and what have no may less any way less an cisely those which are being continually state by the coperhead demagogues and journals of this country.

The answer is, that Mr. Vallandigham and his co-conspirators not only enjoy liberty, but are permitted to indulge the utmost license; and not content with plot-dependent on his choice, if a new term of power

SEPTEMBER 16

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LETTERS

To the Editor

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"In the politics we do not seel for the rights ties. We meanimpaired, a us," etc.

shall be given him. But, if the McClellan purty shall conquer, that power will be in the bands, no half-friend of freedom, but of a thorough prime

The thing proposed by that party which, with her strons effrontery, calls itself the Democracy, as equally by McClellan, if he shall be made President to reinstate slavery in all the States where it foris to reinstate stavery in the assumption that proje of color are an inferior class, and must hold a miss of color are an interior class, and most mas a role dinate position, even when circumstances make the technically free. This theory, and a practice or technically free. ponding with it, are to prevail and rule throughouth South, as soon as conciliation with the rebel is feeted. Of course, whenever this point is gined at the advocates of it have seats in Congress from every Southern State, not only will slavery be reinted Southern State, not will again arise of eneming it into the Territories. The adverse legislation of he last three years is not a finality. The Constitution open to "amendment" (forgive the descript) as open to "attientances, thought on the word) on the side of slavery as of freedom, is short, the success of this policy would be the recent that contest which has been going on for a query of a century, to decide whether free representation of a century, to digarchic despotism shall bee my ver this continent. This struggle, in the future in the past, must constantly tend towards war ad in the past, true of permanent peace open division. So no prospect of permanent peace open to us from this quarter. This nation cannot possily have peace, still less prosperity, until slavery shall be atterly annihilated.

No lover of freedom, therefore, no advocate of the ights of man, irrespective of color, can vote for Mc. ights of man, it comes, then, shall such a person role? A recent mournfully instructive fact makes it doubtal whether I have not said too much in speaking of Abraham Lincoln as "a half-friend of freedom."

About a week before this letter of McClellan vas ritten, Secretary Seward made a speech at Aubara, Y., in defence of the President's policy, and in answer to objections made against him. The portion of that speech which relates to the subject of slavery nay be seen in another column; but one paragraph it is of significance enough to be reproduced here It is as follows :-

"When the insurgents shall have distantle heir armies, and laid down their arms, the war will nestantly cease—and all the war measures the enis, ng, including those which affect slaver, will oning, including those which affect slavery, will case also; and all the moral, economical and political quastions, as well questions affecting slavery as then, which shall then be existing, between individual, and States, and the Federal Government, whether they arose before the civil war began, or whether they you to fit, will, by force of the Constitution, passore to the arbitrament of courts of law, and to the concils of legislation."

Think, for a moment, of the immense significance this paragraph. Think what is implied in the pubadmission, by Mr. Lincoln's Secretary of Sun, that, as soon as the rebels shall have laid down their arms, all the war measures which have interfered with avery will cease, and all questions between inhabit tants of the Southern States, as well those relating to slavery as others, will at once pass over to the stitrament of courts of law and councils of legisle

Does the plan of the Peace party itself provide men horoughly than this for a resumption of slavery? We know what the courts of the Slave States are, in egard to that system. We know what the Suprem Court of the United States is. We know what yer mall chance a Southern negro has of getting juice through legal process. If President Lincoln consent by silence to this semi-official statement of the policy of the government, can any friend of freedom vote for him? If he shall retain Mr. Seward as his Secretary after this disclosure, can any friend of freedom trus him ?-c. K. W.

### ANTI-SLAVERY PROGRESS.

The following is extracted from the columns of the iance News, an ably conducted and widely circuated English journal, (and the organ of the United Kingdom Alliance,) devoted to the advocacy of the legislative prohibition of the traffic in alcoholic beverages.

"A very interesting letter from Dr. George Thomp son has been received by the Secretary of the All-ance :—' I love (he says) to get above the smoke of the battle and the clash of arms, that I may contenthe battle and the clash of arms, that, any conserved plate calmig the results of the conflict which slavery has provoked. But a few years ago, the slaveholding oligarchy of the South claimed, and exercised, by minion over more than a million of square mills of territory, and asserted their right to carry their interaction. nal system into a region of still gree day, the territory in the possession of the rebeit less than half a million square miles, and that he hold dependent on their ability to resist, by force arms, a vastly superior power. As for the far-streich ing territories of the northwest, they, thank done ing territories of the northwest, they, bank too, are forever rescued from the pollution and came of slavery, and are offered as a free gift to the toiling freemen of the world at large. This consecution of the territories, by an act of Congres, to free labor, is a measure the importance of which cannot be overestimated, the value of which is incalculable, and the blessed effects of which will reach through all coming time. Kanans, the scene of bloody border rullings, is a free and loyal State. Nebraska, Colersia, and Nevada, will soon be brought into the Unional Idaho, Montana, Dacota, and Arizona are in course of organization. Western Virginia is a grand free Suse, and Nevada, will soon be brought into the duma. Idaho, Montana, Dacota, and Arisons are in coare of organization. Western Virginia is a grand fre Sate, and will be one of the gems of the tree vestern empire. Missouri is now a free Sate. Maylad, by her own act, has repudiated slavery, and has commenced a career of prosperity and power. Kesteky is in a transition state; the battle for freedom has begun, and the triumph of right is certain. Louisaa, the worst of all the slaveholding States, has alogic a Constitution that abolishes slavery; and sale will Farida and Arkanaas. Look at the District of Columbia, the national territory, and the seat of Government; the presidential grounds—the gardens around the White House—filled with the children of colord schools on the 4th of July, and Abraham Lincoln mingling in the festivities; the Federal laws against the African slave trade rigorously enforced; a trely with Great Britain establishing a mutual right of search; the inter-state slave trade problibited; the search; the inter-state slave trade problibited; the representatives of those States welcomed to Washing-terrescentatives of those States welcomed to Washing-terrescentatives of every Fugitive Slave Law uter. search; the inter-state slave trade prohibited, and the dependence of Hayti and Liberia recognized, and the representatives of those States welcomed to Washington; every trace of every Fugitive Slave Law unerfoliation; every trace of every Fugitive Slave Law unerfoliation; every trace of every Fugitive Slave Law unerfoliation; and the citizenship of the colored man established; the colored man declared eligible as a witness, and campitent to sue and be sued in the courts of law; three illinos and a quarter declared free by the proclamation of Jan. 1, 1863; the enrolment in the service of the United States of 180,000 negroes, and the establishment of free labor plantations in North and South Cardia, tons of the proclamation of their wives and children; the establishment of free labor plantations in North and South Cardia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Arkaust tens of thousand of emancipated children and slatu under instruction in schools, established in State he slave laws of which made it punishable by impossment and death to teach a colored immortal law ment and death to teach a colored immortal law slave laws of which made it punishable by impossment and death to teach a colored immortal law in the service of the sacred Scriptures; two their decipher? a verse of the sacred Scriptures; two their decipher? a verse of the sacred Scriptures; the Cleratives, the Legislatures of the free States, the Cleratives, the Legislatures of the free States, the Cleratives, the Legislatures of the free States, and the loyal people universally, in favor of an amendment of the Constitution to abolish and prohibit statery for the Constitution with slavery; no slave to be ever employed the United States; to State to be hereafter admitted in the service of the United States. If I were forced to break off before, I would add to this enumer forced to break off bere. I tion of the things which have been done winning last three years, some remarks upon the marrel change which has been wrought in the public stonent of the Northern States. The nature of the change, however, may be inferred from the isport list I have given above. What remains to be faw ill surely be accomplished, and that which has indone calls for joy and thankfulness.

Mr. Garrison passed last week with his friends Hon. Gerritt Smith and Rev. Samuel J. May, if Peterboro' and Syracuse, N. Y. He is spending this week at Auburn, and will probably return to his post

It is now reported that Gen. Butler's care Dutch Gap, by which our ships will avoid six of wird miles of the James river, specially guarded by it trenchments, torpedoes and obstructions, is at last say

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SEPTEMBER 16.

LETTERS FROM NEW YORK. NO. XVI.

To the Editor of the Liberator:
The devil, who is always an ass, was never more

New York, Sept. 8, 1864.

The deven of the Convention of domestic or, under the marshalship of that eminent Friend (grioters) Horatio Seymour, assembled at a moment she the loyal party was on the brink of a division. when the my an party of these desperate schemers to leas in the process to lare cloaked their reactionary designs beneath a lave cionacd the sound and fury of war, but signiping nothing. Instead, they chose to imitate those of the East who uncover their bodies to contheir faces: they declared for an immediate susgal their saces. Only and nominated a General of the pension of nostitutes, and disable at any moment to re-Federal group, the state of any moment to recepte in this "bloody and fratricidal war." Their espage in this order of the dullest vision, and those sho believe that the nation's part in the battle is she believe that the hattle is either just or inevitable, will rate as public enemies the hypocrites who mean surrender when they call he process. Sensible men perceive that the Chie far peace. In not the programme of success at the planorm is the fear which was sincerely entertained, hat Mr. Lincoln might be defeated if the war Demthat Mr. Limeon in grant of their party, is of course dispelled. It is clear now that that party is but the refuse of the corruption engendered by slave yea scum of unscrupulous and lawless knaves, and of ignorant tools not yet reached by the spirit of our stitutions. On the unclouded issue of succumb free institutions. for alarm lest the people err in their decision. And for alarm lest the people err in their decision. And this is the reason why the Buffalo Convention vanishes into the impalpable ether, and the most radical Republicans lay aside the hope and the thought of rapplanting Mr. Lincoln. The loyal party is again The Tribune, the Evening Post, all the prominent journals whose lukewarmness has been sicuous since the Baltimore nomination, now that he possibility and necessity of a reversal are taker aray together, have come out squarely and unmistak ally for the reclection. For a couple of months, the political contest will be waged in earnest, and blows

hich have heretofore been given with impunity will now be answered with blows as vigorous. The bid of the baser portion of the Fremont parts the favor of Chicago was met as it deserved, by bumiliating neglect. Not a lisp of the Pathfinder from those who had patted him and deceived him with asparent cajolery. They used him as a weapon of manufacture and the Administration, and as a wedge to glit the loyal populace of the North; when they and him of service in neither capacity, they abar doned him to his own reflections, (ahi fiera campagnia!)
Tso women grinding at a mill—the one shall be taken and the other left: twin cherries hanging on a single stem-the one was taken and the other left. Is there not some fatality in the connection between Mc-Consider how each prevented the recall of the other to active service in the fieldcushioning respectively the pressure of the radical and the conservative elements which contended for their relurn. To-day they jostle each other in the White House. And as in the first intance, the Administration dexterously played one against the other, so now the people, arbiter of Cleve land and Chicago, will deny admission to both, and re new their companionship in misery. I say this on the mumption that McClellan will accept the leadership endered him, but his acceptance is by no means cernin. As I write, he has given no sign of his intention. He may refuse. Will it be virtue, or because hesitates to follow Fremont's example, (there the ross again!) and resign his office in the army ! A delicate sense of honor, not less than of consistency the candidate of a peace party, would induce such a course, but it is far from apparent that he would gain by the exchange. A defeat at the ballot-box would mly confirm his unlucky reputation as a General, and is pocket would most assuredly miss the salary he ver his motive, his withdrawal would foreshadow the

abandoned for one he could not clutch. Still, whatsom of the peace faction. Already staggered by the fresh successes of our arms, which render their positions for an armistice ridiculously untimely, ey would present the spectacle of a party without tchief, without a principle, and without a hope. The block and headsman are ready for such a monster. Your Senator, Henry Wilson, was right the other try in affirming the impersonality of the coming conblind that he cannot see this; none so witless that he cannot be made to understand the opposing claims of ly and slavery. Therefore there is no need to talify ourselves by undeserved praises of Mr. Linmin, nor, equally, to waste our strength in exposing the hero of the Chickahominy. The life or death of the Republic, in the overthrow or the continued exstence of slavery, is the line on which the conflict may be fought to a decisive end. Here is food in plenty for the speeches of all who take the stump or he restrum during the present canvass. "A house divided against itself cannot stand." Shall the conthent be all free or wholly slave? Make the issue plain, and honest minds will gravitate to the right tile inevitably. The Tribune acts wisely in adverthing a pamphlet which will distinctly and forcibly et forth, mainly in their own terms, the avowed aims of the two great parties. Were our adversaries sintere, they would subscribe to the Tribune fund, but they will not. The servants of the Prince of Darkless have no fondness for the light. Their platform 8 a tissue of lies, and our veracious Governor is re-Promible for having preceded it with a very pernicious tample. To be sure, the resolutions and the speech of the President of the Convention did not always imonize, perhaps because the conspiracy of false sinesses was not complete. Neither were the resostions concordant in themselves, as has been usually therred of the sayings and doings of these doughty hen of peace. Once more let attention be called to the assertion of the States' right doctrine, in the ressurfaces and in the speech; and compare these exback-from the latter :-

In the political contest in which we are engaged, and pointial contest in which we are engaged, it is to not seek partisan advantages. We are battling for the rights of those who belong to all political partia. We mean that their right of speech shall be tampared, although that may be used to denounce to compared.

From the former, in case the Government, as it has even times, shall protect the polls from mob vio

leng, and illegal ballots thrown by undisguised rebels and minon:-

The repetition of such acts will be held as revo bler their control."

A party which thus announces its intention to reto border-ruffianism as a desperate and final rehe, is not so much to be feared as it is to be watched. blooming it will employ " all the means and power bler in control " to defeat the lawful expression of he will of the majority—in other words, to inaugurate the rebellion in the image of the greater. Histolowerer, will approve the apothegm that revoluthe berer go backward, and it will be recorded of American people that they suppressed the most finished and extensive civil war ever known on tech crushing the enemy in the field, and binding his at home; that they cheerfully incurred and that they cheerfully incural; that they cheerfully incural; that beingth of the war did not dishearten them, nor the them from their purpose, nor incline them to and to the delusions of compromise and submission; thre all, that, accustomed and in a measure hardened ha state of war and its effects, they preferred in th hild of it to reelect a civilian President, rather than either of two military nominees, or any one

hasked loyal chieftains who had deserved well the Republic. So much for our fidelity to the The Hon. Reuben E. Fenton was nominated yes-Syracuse, by a very handsome majorny, we locatio Seymour as Governor of the Em-

pire State. The days of the present incumbent are FREDERICK DOUGLASS ON PRESIDENT LINnumbered, for New York has repented of him in sackcloth and ashes, and she will as little repeat her folly of two years ago as she will desert the cause of the Union in November. M. DU PAYS.

LETTER FROM GEORGE L. STEARNS.

I did not see this in the Daily Advertiser, and should not have taken the trouble to reply to it if I had; I have not taken an active part in this controversy between Abolitionists as to Mr. Lincoln's fitness or unfitness for office, confining myself to an expression of my opinions in private conversation, which

been with those who have struck the hardest and most direct blows at the rebellion. This is my idea of antisalvery work. Crush the rebellion, and God will take one of the negro. take care of the negro.

Respectfully, GEORGE L. STEARNS.

ADDITIONAL WORDS OF CHEER.

LEXINGTON, Sept. 5, 1864. DEAR MR. GARRISON-I have been a subscriber for your paper for almost thirty years, and a constant reader. I cannot bear the idea that its life should be of duty. My circumstances will not allow me to do much to sustain it, but I gladly provide a substitute

for one of your subscribers who has fallen off.

I enclose three dollars for one year's subscription to the Liberator, which you will please send to Edward G. Stetson, Port Royal, South Carolina. C. STETSON. Very truly, yours,

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6, 1864.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Esq.: DEAR FRIEND-Enclosed please find six dollars for two copies of the Liberator for one year. Send one copy to Headquarters Camp Wm. Penn, the other Litulmak. to the Hospital for sick soldiers at the same place.

I have been very much interested with your attitude respecting President Lincoln, &c., and appreciate the old Liberator more than ever for the service it has rendered the cause of Freedom in this particular; and I am sure your subscription list will not be allowed to diminish just at this juncture, when it is rendering

Yours, truly, WM. STILL. Boston, Sept. 2, 1864. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Esq.:

DEAR SIR,-Enclosed please find three dollars for other gentlemen may come forward with their three dollars, and sustain you in your honest endeavors. Yours, very truly, D. ROBINSON, Ja.

Возтом, Sept. 3d, 1864. MR. GARRISON,-Please send The Liberator to 13 Federal street, and oblige a friend.

RUFUS GIBBS. P. S. I begin where Mr. Emerson leaves off; and for the same reasons. R. G.

ENGLISH SYMPATHY ACKNOWLEDGED BY Smith, of Oxford, England. THE PRESIDENT. The following letter has been addressed by the

American Minister in London, to the Manchester Union and Emancipation Society:—

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, LONDON, Aug. 19, 1864. SIR,-I am requested to inform you that the Reso-Emancipation Society of Manchester, on the Fourth

by him with the most grateful satisfaction. If there were need, the sympathy thus manifested in quarters so evidently disinterested and just, would inspire the Government and people with new resolution to rescue their institutions from the dangerous abyss which American slaveholders, aided by malevolent spirits both abroad and at home have conspired

to open before them. the ultimate interests of the human race everywhen they draw satisfaction from a cheering recognition of

their labors from all worthy sources.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant, CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS. John H. Escourt, Esq., Chairman, &c.

MR. THOMPSON ON CAPE COD. On Sunday, the crowded audience in the town of Harwich; and on Thursday, the 8th, lectured before a numerous assembly in the Agricultural Hall in Barnstable. Mr. Congress are recelected by large majorities. The State today at Syracuse, by a very handsome majority, to the Cape, and lecture in the various towns in that part the Cape, and lecture in the various towns in that part the Cape, and lecture in the various towns in that part the Cape, and lecture in the various towns in that part the Cape, and lecture in the various towns in that part the Cape, and lecture in the various towns in that part the Cape, and lecture in the various towns in that part the Cape, and lecture in the various towns in that part the Cape, and lecture in the various towns in that part the Cape, and lecture in the various towns in that part the Cape, and lecture in the various towns in that part the Cape, and lecture in the various towns in that part the Cape, and lecture in the various towns in that part the Cape, and lecture in the various towns in that part the Cape, and lecture in the various towns in that part the Cape, and lecture in the various towns in that part the Cape, and lecture in the various towns in that part the Cape, and lecture in the various towns in that part the Cape, and lecture in the various towns in that part the Cape, and lecture in the various towns in the Cape, and lecture in the various towns in the Cape, and lecture in the various towns in the Cape, and lecture in the various towns in the Cape, and lecture in the various towns in the Cape, and lecture in the various towns in the Cape, and lecture in the various towns in the Cape, and lecture in the various towns in the Cape, and lecture in the various towns in the Cape, and lecture in the various towns in the Cape, and lecture in the various towns in the Cape, and lecture in the various towns in the Cape, and lecture in the various towns in the various towns

The secessionist newspapers in Great Britain are publishing with exultation a letter recently addressed by Mr. Douglass to an English correspondent, who had assisted to send out a box of clothing for the use of distressed freedmen in the District of Columbia. The following is an extract from that document:

LETTER FROM GEORGE L. STEARNS.

Bostox, Sept. 12, 1864.

Editor of the Liberator:

Six—I notice in your last paper the following paragraphs:

"We publish elsewhere a singular correspondence between several worthy radical gentlemen and Mr. Fremont. It is sufficiently indicrous to see the way in which Mr. Stearns and his comrades seek to elevate the Fremont movement into importance by gravely proposing the withdrawal jumportance by gravely proposing the withdrawal young the infinitesimally small claims of the sufficiency of the withdrawal of the infinitesimally small claims of the party to be complete the latter is disposed to carry the joke still farther, and accordingly, with all the soberness in the world, he declines to withdraw his name, but proposes a new Convention.

This would be all very good and refreshing as mew Convention.

This would be all very good and refreshing as mew Convention.

This would be all very good and refreshing as mew Convention.

This would be all very good and refreshing as mew Convention.

This would be all very good and refreshing as mew Convention.

This would be all very good and refreshing at the hands of men who ought to be earnestly at work supporting the chosen candidate of the logal men of the country. The party represented at Baltimore and the party to be represented to the factious, may increase or lessen the chances of one on, the other of these candidates by the course the may have been contradiction of the contradiction fairly representing the loyal men of the country. He is supported with enthusiastic approbation by the great body of the loyal people of the country. He is supported with enthusiastic approbation by the great body of the loyal people of the country. He is supported with enthusiastic approbation by the great body of the loyal people of the country and the success of their oppon

# OUESTION.

The Prime Minister of England, in an address de but as you have copied it, I wish to say a few words. livered to his constituents, in the town of Tiverton, on the 23d of August, spoke as follows in reference to

or unitness for office, confining myself to an expression of my opinions in private conversation, which are, that Mr. Lincoln is unfitted by nature and education to carry on the government for the next four years. Neither have I been a partisan of the Fremont movement. He is not my candidate for the Presidency. My opinion of Mr. Lincoln I know is extensively shared by the leaders of the Republican party, who a week before the capture of Atlanta despaired of his reclection. I presume you know as well as I do, that measures were then being taken by leading Republican members of Congress, and editors of the most influential Republican newspapers, to induce Mr. Lincoln to withdraw from the canvass, and allow them to make a new nomination, as the only means of saving the party from annihilation. This measure was defeated by the capture of Atlanta and the traitorous character of the Chicago platform, which combined to raise the hopes of the Republican party, and caused them to adhere to Mr. Lincoln. The letter to General Fremont was written, not in his interest, but to pave the way for a similar demand on Mr. Lincoln; which there is little doubt would have been successfully made by his leading supporters, but for the triumph of our arms at Atlanta.

From the beginning of the war, my sympathies have been with those who have struck the hardest and most direct blows at the rebellion. This is my idea of anti-"Then there was the American civil war. There

### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW GOSPEL OF PEACE, ACCORDING TO ST. BENJAMIN. Book Third. Sinclair Tousey, New York: 1864."-pp. 47.

We have now the third part of this very ingenio and amusing, and in the main accurate, satirico-histor-ical work. It brings the sketch of the war down to endangered by your fidelity to the noblest convictions the destruction of the pirate Alabama, which was com manded, the author tells us, by "one named Raphael (not the angel.)" To give an idea of the style of the work, we copy a short passage relating to events of recent occurrence.

"And Ulysses, after he had threatened to take the

"And Utysses, after he had threatened to take the chief city of the Ephephvees from the north side thereof, marched suddenly to the river called Djeemz, and attacked the city upon the south side.

Then said all the men who would have had Litulmak the Unready made chief ruler, Lo, Ulysses doeth that which Litulmak hath done before him. (For Litulmak had also marched to the Djeemz, with Robbutleeh hard after him.) And they glorified the wisdom of Litulmak.

And it was told unto Abraham that the Kunsuvvu

diminish just at this juncture, when it is rendering such valuable service in the good cause. To aid in the work, therefore, I shall look around and see where I may send it occasionally to advantage.

WM STILL.

low him.

Judge ye now, therefore, which of these men was like unto Litulmak, and which was like unto Ulysses.

THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER for September has the The Liberator one year from Jate. Your course in our following table of contents:- I. Antisupernaturalism national affairs meets my hearty approval, and I hope in the Pulpit. II. Carolina Coronado. III. American Art and Artists. IV. The Bible and Slavery. V. The Religious Lesson of Religious Controversy VI. The Two Carlyles, or Carlyle past and present VII. The Brothers Grimm. VIII. American Expositions of Neutrality. IX. Review of Current Litera

The fourth article is founded on the contrasted ; sition of two recent works on Slavery; one for it, by the Right Rev. John Henry Hopkins, Episcopal Bisl op of Vermont, the other against it, by Prof. Goldwin

A writer in the New York Sunday Mercury mounces the following scheme as the result of co ferences between the rebel commissioners and certain Democratic leaders at Niagara Falls. This plan of reconstruction, the writer says, was tacitly agreed to by the National Democratic Convention at Chicago :-

Sir,—I am requested to inform you that the Resolutions passed by the Executive of the Union and
Emancipation Society of Manchester, on the Fourth
of July last, which I had the pleasure to transmit to
the President of the United States, have been received
by him with the most grateful satisfaction.

"It was, that what was once the United States be
divided into five separate confederacies, each independent of the other in the management of its local
affairs, yet bound to each other in certain respects.
These confederacies, as divided, were to consist
of the following States:—

1. The Cotton and the South Atlantic States.
2. The Trans-Mississippi States.
3. The States of the Great Northwest.
4. The Middle States.
5. The New England States."

It remained a question, with the authors of this hopeful scheme, whether to admit New England, as above, to the proposed Confederacy of confedera or to leave her out in the cold altogether.

Maine State election has given a triumph to the Administration; that Governor Cony is reflected by large majority; that the whole Union Congression ticket is elected; that the Legislature is four-fifths Union; and that copperheadism there is completely The returns from the Vermont election also indicate

large Union gains. Smith's majority for Governo

SPEECH BY MR SEWARD.

The Albany Evening Journal of Tuesday, contains speech made by Mr. Seward at Auburn, on Saturday, in response to a call from his fellow-citizens who were engaged in celebrating the victories of Farragut and Sherman. After commenting on the importance of these brilliant achievements and the gallantry of those engaged, Mr. Seward spoke of other topics, in the course of which he made the following statement, respecting the effect of a re-union of the States upon slavery.

respecting the effect of a re-union of the States upon slavery.

"The chief complaint against the President is that he will not accept peace on the basis of the integrity of the Union, without having also the abandomment of slavery. When and where have the insurgents of fered him peace on the basis of the integrity of the Union, Nobody has offered it. The rebels never will offer it. Nobody on their behalf can offer it. They are determined and pledged to rule this republic or ruin it. I told you here a year ago, that practically slavery was no longer in question—that it was perishing under the operation of the war. That assertion has been confirmed.

The Union men in all the slave States that we have delivered are even more anxious than we are to abolish slavery. Witness Western Virginia, Maryland, Missouri, Louisiaoa, Tennessee, and Arkansas. Jeferson Davis tells you in effect the same thing. He says that it is not slavery, but independence and sovereignty, for which he is contending. There is good reason for this. A hundred dollars in gold is only a year's purchase of the labor of the working man in every part of the United States. At less than half that price you could buy all the slaves in the country. Nevertheless, our opponents want a distinct exposition of the President's views on the ultimate solution of the savery question.

Why do they want it? For the same reason that the Pharisees and Sadducees wanted an authoritative resolution of the questions of casuistry which arose in their day. One of those sects believed in a Kingdom to come, and the other altogether denied the resurrection of the dead. Nevertheless, they walked together in loving accord in search of instruction concerning the spirit world. 'Master,' said they,' there was a man of our nation who married a wife and died, leaving six brothers. These brothers successively married the widowed woman and alterwards died. And last of all the woman died also. In the resurrection which of the seven shall have this woman to wife in Heaven. It could be n

died. And last of all the woman died also. In the resurrection which of the seven shall have this woman to wife.

Now what was it to them whether one or all should have the woman to wife in Heaven. It could be nothing to the Sadducees in any case. What was it to any human being on this side of the grave? What was it to any human being in heaven except the woman and her seven husbands—absolutely nothing. Yet they would have an answer. And they received one. The answer was that while in this mortal state one and women shall never cease to marry and to die, there will be in the resurrection neither death nor marrying or giving in marriage.

Although altogether unauthorized to speak for the President upon hypothetical questions, I think I can give an answer which will be explicit, and I hope not altogether unsatisfactory. While the rebels continue to wage war against the government of the United States, the military measures affecting slavery, which have been adopted from necessity, to bring the ware of a speedy and successful end, will be continued, except so far as practical experience shall show that they can be modified advantageously, with a view to the same end.

When the insurgents shall have disbanded their armies, and laid down their arms, the war will instantity cease—and all the war measures then existing, including those which affect slavery, will cease also; and all the moral, economical and political questions, as well questions affecting slavery, will cease also; and litt memoral, economical and political questions, as well questions affecting slavery as others, which shall then be existing, between individuals, and States, and the burdens thereby imposed on labor and capital, show the necessity of a return to a sound financial system; while the rights of citizens for the civil war began, or whether they arose before the civil war began, or whether they arose before the civil war began, or whether they arose before the civil war began, or whether they arose before the civil war began, or whether they

and the Federal Government, whether they arose be-fore the civil war began, or whether they grew out of it, will, by force of the Constitution, pass over to the ar-bitrament of courts of law, and to the councils of legis-

lation. It I am not unsophisticated enough to expect that conspirators while yet unsubdued, and exercising an unresisted despotism in the insurrectionary state, will either sue for or even accept an amnesty based on the either sue for or even accept an amnesty based on the surrender of the power they have so recklessly usurped. Nevertheless, I know that if any such conspirator should tender his submission upon such terms, he will at once receive a candid hearing, and an answer prompted purely by a desire for peace, with the maintenance of the Union. On the other hand, I do expect propositions of peace with a restoration of the Union, to come not from the Confederates in authority, nor through them, but from citizens and States under and behind them. And I expect such propositions from citizens and States to come over the Confederates in power, just so fast as those citizens and States shall be delivered by the Federal arms from the usurpation by which they are now oppressed. All the world knows that so far as I am concerned, and I believe so far as the President is concerned, all such applications will receive just such concerned, all such applications will receive just such concerned, all such applications will receive just such an answer as it becomes a great, magnanimous and humane people to grant to brethren who have come back from their wanderings, to seek a shelter in the common ark of our national security and happiness.

The sun is setting. So surely as it shall rise again, so surely do I think that the great events we have now celebrated prelude the end of our national troubles, and the restoration of the national authority with peace, prosperity, and freedom, throughout the whole land, from the lakes to the gulf, and from ocean to

chise, that franchise which he believes, and which we believe, which he knows, and which we know, to be not merely their privilege, but their right. I am not ashamed of having been and of being a subordinate member of a Government who lent the influence of their name and character to that note representative of the people—Richard Cobden—and through their influence brought him in communication with the Emperor of France, by means of which he was enabled to carry still further on the glorious work to which he had before set his seal some thirty years ago."

ARRIVAL OF M. AUGUSTE LAUGEL.

Among the passengers who arrived by the Europe was M. Auguste Laugel, a gentleman who has done for our country in France the same good office which Prof. Goldwin Smith has rendered it in England. M. for our country in France the same good office which Prof. Goldwin Smith has rendered it in England. M. Laugel is prominent among that accomplished class of writers who save made the Revue des Deux Mondes a leading organ of opinion on the continent, and his series of elaborate and brilliant essays in that magazine upon the American question will henceforth entitle it to a new share of regard with an enlarged transatiantic circle. Since the volume of De Tocqueville, no French writer has excelled M. Laugel in the wide extent and singular correctness of his knowledge of the issues that have divided American parties, or in the philosophic acuteness with which he has traced the working of the causes that led to the rebellion, and developed the character, progress and probable results of the grand contest.

For this familiarity with the history, geography and institutions of the United States, the want of which is so constantly felt by Americans in reading the works of English and continental commentators on the war, M. Laugel is doubtless indebted in great part to the fact that he has an American wife—the deaghter of the late Henry G. Chapman of Bostom. He is the son of a French officer, and has filmself attained distinction in Paris as Professor in the Ecole des Mines; but being an ardent Orleanist in his sympathies and principles, he has recently resided in England, where the Count de Paris and the Duc d'Aumale have now their homes. M. Laugel is accompanied by his family.

Those who know the ceaseless activity of he secession emissaries in France, in misleading the European press on every point connected with the rebellion, and thus preparing the way for French intervention, can readily appreciate the importance of the sid afforded us by the Revue des Deux Mondes, speaking with an ability and authority universally recognized, and addressing with undoubted facts and the calmest arguments the judgment and sympathies of the leading minds of Europe.—N. Y. Evening Post.

The citadel and barracks are entirely destroyed, and the works generally much injured. Many of the works generally much injured. Many of the ramunitoth destroyed. The loss in the army was one man killed and seven wounded. (Signed) E. R. S. GANBY, Major General. Those who know the ceaseless activity of he seces-

Of one hundred and sixty-three persons, the officers and crew of the Kearsarge, only eleven were foregn born. As the Alabama sunk, not a single cheer aroae from the victors. The order was given, "Silence, boys!" and in perfect silence she sank to her last resting-place.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S LETTER OF ACCEPT.

ANCE.

ORANGE, (N. Y.) Sept. 8, 1864.

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter informing me of my nomination by the Democratic National Convention, recently assembled at Chicago, as their candidate at the next election for President of the United States.

It is unnecessary for me to say to you that this nomination comes to me unsought. I am happy 10 know when the nomination was made, the record of my public life was kept in view.

The effect of long and veried service in the army during war and peace has been to strengthen and make indelible in my mind and heart the love and reverence for the Union, Constitution, Laws and Flag of our country.

f and the rights of States, and the binding authority of law over the President, army and people, are subjects of not less vital importance in war than in peace. Believing that the views here expressed are but those of the Convention and the people you represent, I accept the nomination. I realize the weight of the responsibility to be borne should the people ratify your choice. Conscious of my own weakness, I can only seek persistently the guidance of the Ruler of the universe; and relying on His all-powerful aid, do my best to restore the Union and peace to a suffering people, and to establish and guard their liberties and rights. 'I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, GEO. B. McCLELLAN.

To Horatio Seymour and others, of the Committee.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM GEN. GRANT-HIS VIEW OF THE CRY OF "PEACE!" WASHINGTON, Sept. 8, 1864.
The following is an extract of a letter from Lieut
Gen. Grant, dated "Headquarters of the Armies of
the United States, City Point, Virginia, August 16,
1864":

"HON. E. B. WASHBURN:
in the DEAR SIR—I state to all citizens who visit me, piness.
again, re now want now to insure an early restoration of the Union is a determined unity of sentiment in the North. The rebels have now in their ranks their last man. The little boys and old men are guarding prisoners, guarding railroads and bridges, and forming a good part of their garrisons for intrenched positions. A man lost by them cannot be replaced. They have peace, prosperity, and freedom, throughout the whole land, from the lakes to the gulf, and from ocean to ocean."

General Character of the British Government ocean to ocean. The British Government ocean to ocean. The British Government ocean to ocean to ocean. The British Government ocean to ocean to ocean. The British Government ocean to ocean to ocean. The British Government ocean to ocean the cralls and the grave equally to get their present force. Besides what they lose in frequent skirmishes and battles, they are now losing from describin and other causes at least one regiment per day. With this drain upon them, the end is not far distant, if see and battles, they are now losing from describin and other causes at least one regiment per day. With this drain upon them, the end is not far distant, if see and battles, they are now losing from describin and other causes at least one regiment per day. With this drain upon them, the end is not far distant, if see the last of the causes at least one regiment per day. With this drain upon them, the end is not far distant, if see the last one regiment per day. With this drain upon them, the end is not far distant, if see the last one regiment per day. With this drain upon them, the end is not far distant, if see the last one regiment per day. With the cause of well of the from the seeds of

AMERICAN ART. Fac simile copies of two of Brackett's paintings of American game and fish, have just been published by J. E. Tilton. These copies are not engravings, or photographs, or colored lithographs, but such exact and careful limitations of the original as to almost defy detection, being carefully made and prepared for framing exactly like an oil painting. But it is not the successful imitation alone which constitutes the chief merit of these pictures. They are of a character such as has long been needed, viz: a good, appropriste game picture for an American dining room. In these paintings we have a string of American fish, such as every school-boy who has handled a rod and line will recognize, and a bunch of game-birds, such as can be found in any of the woods within two or three hours' ride of our large cities—pictures that Americans will recognize, and not some of those curious designs of the air and water that figure in the productions of foreign artists, requiring a European or African traveller to describe them. The public will find it worth while to inspect these pictures, which are on exhibition at Messrs. Tilton & Co.'s store, 161 Washington Street. They are furnished to subscribers at fifteen dollars a pair.—Boston Bulletin.

arrested when he returned from banishment:
When Mr. Vallandigham returned, it was verly natural that the first place he went to should be a democratic convention. He thought Mr. Lincoln would arrest him. Mr. Lincoln knew the fact that at that time there was a secret organization in the Northwest, the details of which he may not have been familiar with; but he knew the intention was to make Vallandigham's arrest a pretext for lighting the torch of civil war all over the Northwest. Anxious to preserve the peace at your own homes, Mr. Lincoln passed over the return of Vallandigham.

The Chicago Convention resolved that McClellan's first act, after his election, should be the freeing of "Lincoln's captives." Will they not wait until after his inauguration.

A CALL FOR A NATIONAL CONVENTION OF COLORED CIVILENS OF

FRILOW-CITIZENS : The present state of our country, together with the claims of humanity and universe dom, and the favorable developments of the Providence of God, pointing to the liberation and enfranchisement of our rase, demand of us to be united in council, labor and

The nation and the age have adjudged that the extinction of slavery is necessary to the preservation of liberty and republicanism, and that the existence of the Government itself is contingent upon the total overthrow of the slave-holders' oligarchy and the annihilation of the despotism

which is inseparably connected with it.

Brethren, the present time is immeasurably more favorable than any other period in our history to units and act for our own most vital interests. If we are to live and grow, and prove ourselves to be equal to the exigencies gether for the general welfare of the people. Sound morality must be encouraged; education must be promoted; temperance and frugality must be exemplified, and in-dustry, and thrift, and everything that pertains to wellred and dignified life, must be exhibited to the nation and the world. Therefore, the strong men of our people, the faithful and the true, are invited to meet in a Na Convention, for the advancement of these objects and principles, on Tuesday, the 4th day of October, A. D. 1864, at 7 o'clock, P. M., [place will be named at an early day,] in the city of New York. The progressive and libertyloving people of the loyal States are invited to send delegates, properly and regularly chosen. Let them come from the cities, towns, hamlets and districts of every section of the country, and lay the foundation of a superstructure, broad and deep, which in the future shall be a stronghold

and defence for ourselves and our posterity.

[Signed by Henry Highland Garnet, Washington; Robert Hamilton, New York; Amos G. Boman, Jamaica; William Rich, Troy; J. W. Loguen, Syracuse; Wm. H. Johnson, Albany; J. W. B. Smith, Williamsburg; Louis H. Putnam, Brooklyn; Moses Viney, Schenectady; O. C. Gilbert, Saratoga Spa; Geo. Weir, Jr., Buffale; George H. Washington, George Henry, John T. Waugh, James Jefferson, Providence; Peter H. Nott, Hartford; Robert J. Cowes, New Haven ; Jno. F. Floyd, Middletown ; Abraham J. Morrison, New Milford : Charles Lenox Re mond, Salem : Alexander W. Wyman, William E. Matthews, H. H. Webb, Baltimore: J. D. Harris, M. D., Portsmouth, Va. : Sampson White, Hiram H. Arnold, Alexandria : James Lynch, Abraham Murchison, Jacob Robertson, Beaufort, S. C. : Charles Heads, Vicksburg, Miss. Wm. Steward, Florida : Clinton B. Pearson, Newbern N. C. : A. H. Galloway, Beaufort, do. : J. W. Ellis, Adrian, Michigan : James L. Campbell, Saginaw, do. : Joseph Ferguson, M. D., Detroit, do. : L. Gross, John Waugh, Uniontown, Pa. : Hiram S. Fry, Grayson S. Nelson, Read ing, do. : Wm. H. Riley, Alfred M. Green, Ebenezer D. Bassett, Philadelphia: Peter D. Hedges, Newark, N. J.: Joseph H. Barquet, Illinois : Ransom Harris, Alfred Menefee, Peter Lowry, Nashville, Tenn. : and many other representative colored men in the various States. 1

PARKER FRATERNITY LECTURES. SEVENTE SERIES.

AT MUSIC HALL

OPENING ADDRESS BY GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, ESQ.,

On TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 11, 1864. To be followed on successive Tuesday Evenings by,

Oct. 18-OCTAVIUS B. FROTHINGHAM.

Oct. 25-ANNA E. DICKINSON. Nov. 1-OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Nov. 15-DAVID A. WASSON.

Nov. 22—To be announced. Nov. 29—CHARLES G. AMES. Dec. 6-WENDELL PHILLIPS. Dec. 13-JACOB M. MANNING.

Dec 20-HENRY WARD BEECHER. ORGAN CONCERT each Evening at 7 o'clock.

W. EUGENE TRAYER, Organist. Tickets admitting the bearer and Lady to the Course at

Tickets admitting one person to the Course, at \$1 each. Checks for SEATS RESERVED TILL 7 1-2 O'CLOCK, \$1 50 additional for each seat.

For sale at Oliver Ditson & Co's, 277 Washington street; John C. Haynes & Co's, 33 Court street, John S. Rogers's, 1071 Washington street, and at the Anti-Siarery Office.

Reserved Seats for sale only at Oliver Ditson & Co's, and at John S. Rogers's. Only an average quality of seats will be reserved, (the east section of the hall,) leaving the same quality of seats (the west section) for those who do not purchase reserved

checks. E. H. HEYWOOD will speak in Weymouth, day, Sept. 25, at half-past 1 and 5 o'clock, P. M. Subjects-"Love your Enemies"-"The War a Crime

OBITUARY.

and a Blunder."

ELIZABETH H. WHITTIER, sister of John G. Whittier, died at their residence in Amesbury on the 3d inst. Miss Whittier's name has long been known as that of a devoted friend of the colored race. Like her brother, she was born a poet, and the few pieces of hers which she has permitted to appear in print, are marked by rare grace and felicity of thought and expression, and deep and tender feeling. She has always lived in great retirement, the delight of her friends, who saw in her not only high poetical gifts, but an elevated and almost perfect character.

Young Ladies' Boarding-School.

DIO LEWIS, A. M., M. D., will open a Boardingschool at Lexington, Mass, on the first day of Oc'ISAAO N. CABLETON, A. M., for several years teacher of
Latin, Greek and Mathematics in Phillips's Academy, Andover, Mass., will be the Resident Principal, and will devote himself wholly to the work of instruction. Mrs.
OABLETON, a tried and successful teacher, will instruct in
Fronch.

Fronch.

Mn. Theodors D. Weld, for many years Principal of the Eagleswood School in New Jersey, will have charge of an important department.

In all the approved features of the best schools nothing will be wanting, while it is Dr. Lewis's special aim to illustrate the possibilities in the department of physical training.

Parents having daughters of delicate constitutions to educate are invited to send to Dr. Dio Lewis, Lexington, for a Circular. MISS H. M. PARKHURST'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES, NEWBURG, N. Y. The Fall Term will commence on Wednesday, ept. 21. Aug. 26—2w

MR. AND MRS. D. MACK'S Family Boarding School for Young Ladies,

AT ORCHARD HILL, BELMONT, MASS. THE School will commence the last Monday of September.
Circulars and references when requested.
July 8.
3m

A. J. GROVER, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

OTTAWA, La Salle Co., Illinois.

VV 1 1 / / - -

A LL interested in Phonographic Shorthand should send for the PHONOGRAPHIC VISITOR, No. 4, seven cents. Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 now ready, 22 cents.

BY MRS. P. A. HANAFORD.

[Suggested by W. J. Carleton's picture, entitled "Walting for the Hour," representing slaves waiting for the time to come when the President's Emancipation Procla-

They wait! Long, weary years have passed, And Liberty seemed far ; Lo! bright upon their future path Now beams the Polar Star God from on high His ear hath bowed, With rev'rent joy and holy hope They're " waiting for the h

That hour! the bell of Liberty May ring it out with joy, When midnight stars shall sound it forth In th' belfries of the sky.\* Who helds Time's measure there, Intently on the hour-hand gaze, Still "watching unto prayer."

Long had his voice proclaimed the hope And yet, he listens, half afraid To hear the chiming hells Which tell that Freedom's hour hath dawned, The long, sad night is o'er, The chains and fetters, woe and sin Of slavery are no more.

Shout, friends of Liberty, aloud ! Shout with a mighty tone ! Sing, angels in the upper world, g of Freedom's own ! Now stripes and bondage are exchanged For peace and quiet homes, And never bloodhound comes

Oh, artist! on whose canvass glows This picture grand and high, Hast thou not won by work like this And yet no pen can write the hopes, No pencil paint the joy, In all its fullness, which they knew To whom this hour was nigh.

They wait ! yet while we look, the hour nes with its blissful freight : Fling out the Stars and Stripes, a sign They may no longer wait. Shout Lincoln's name, with blissful tears, Pray for him, day by day, And, through all coming time, look back With joy to "Sixty-three."

· Everett's Oration on "The Uses of Astronomy." † The watch-key was in form of an anchor.

#### WAITING.

Down on the beach where the surges rise. And flaunt their spray at the muttering skies, A woman waits with fearless eyes.

The wind breathes out in his northern might, A thousand wails through the rayless night, And the sea-gull screams in his blinded fright. There is only hope on her chill white brow-And only love, in her eyes' deep glow-And only faith, in her heart below Who shall tell what the waves may bring? Whether a wreck or a buoyant thing, To the faithful heart—a bliss or a sting.

The Nation waits, while its quivering life Throbs 'neath the sweat and the blood of strife— The traitor's gun, and the brother's knife.

And homes are dark while a soldier train Bears down from the heights to their graves in the pla The strength and the "Beauty of Israel, slain. And Freedom is waiting-her own holy hand Has broken the curse and the night of our land

The wrecks of her folly lie strown on the strand. U pward she looks through the dusk of the grave; em her, O God! redeem her and save By the life of her faith! by the death of her brave!

O, weary one ! thou hast labored long, And prayed that all these clouds of wrong Might, lifting, leave thee pure and strong. Be not dismayed—but wait and see The emerald gate swing back for thee,

How strong thy patient love may be.

### THE FUGITIVES.

BY J. M. FLETCHER

Under the cover of darkness, Watching with lynx-like eyes Parting the tangled brushwood Swift, for the boon is Freedon Urging them on to speed, No matter how they suffer, No matter how they bleed.

Far from the highways keeping, Living as best they can, Famine so grim and ghastly, Fearing far less than Man : Fleeing from danger's track. On to the goal they journey, Hunted with guns and sabres

Little their eyes can sleep; Fainting and drooping and bleeding, Steadily on they keep, Down through the gloom of Night, Praying for strength to struggle Is there no sigh of sadness

Into the wilds and thickets Some of their victims dash. Braving the scourge and rifle, Fleeing to swamps and caves, Rather than live as SLAVES!

Oh ! to the Freedom-loving, Oh! to the hearts that feel. How in their simple sorrew Stories like these appeal ! Is there no love of pity Left in the Nation's breast, That, for the love of FREEDON Man should be so oppressed?

# SEPTEMBER

O, golden autumn morn ! thy balmy breath Comes freighted from the fields of ripened grain, Laden with sweets to steal away my pain, With whispered anthems for the sum

There is a breathless stillness all around; A rare and wondrous silence, such as waits Some new-born angel by those pearly gates Where streets of gold and bowers of bliss are found

The great waves of the grand old ocean swell With a hushed murmuring against the shore; And in my heart a peace unknown before Thrills me with joy, whose depths I may not tell.

The light wind plays along the waving fields, And the tall grasses bend to meet it there; And the tall grasses bend to meet it the And I am happy! far-gone all my care My soul to heaven its grateful homage yields.

# The Tiberator.

THE LATE JOHN HOPPER.

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT HIS FUNERAL, BY REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM.

vice of this kind with a more serene faith, a more unclouded hope, a more entire satisfaction, as I review the life of my friend, and invite the All Holy and All Searching eyes to look down into my heart as I speak about it. It is just one week to-day since, on the eve of leaving town for the Summer, I was in his office, to have some friendly talk with him before I went, and never did he seem stronger; never more cheerful, never more vital, never more affectionate, never more interested in all that was going on in the social and humane world than then. The day before vesterday, at Cambridge, a dispatch was put into my hands saying that he had gone. Overwork, overmuch care, overmuch anxiety, exposure to the terrific and tropical sun of this season had worn too much upon the strength that had been spent so freely before, and had hastened the attack which might have come sooner or later, but which none of us supposed could come so soon. In a moment, as it were, in the twinkling of an eye, as he had spoken two or three endearing words to his little boy, he fell back and was a dead man. And yet we must not think even so sudden a death as this premature or unexpected. Nothing in Providence is premature, nothing under Providence is unexpected. God always foresees. God always anticipates. For everything there is an immediate cause, and a cause behind the cause, and another cause behind that, and when our friend came into this world, doubtless the sealed orders for his departure were deposited in his heart. He always wished to go as he went; he always believed that he should go as he went; he always said that with his earnest and ardent and fervid nature, such an end was the most likely. In fact, for some years past, he had been ready. wise man that does not know and surely feel that any day and any hour his hour may come. There is no security in apparent health, there is no security in apparent vigor; we do not know, any of us, from what quarter the stroke may come, but it may come at any moment"; and he was ready. And yet how hard to believe that he would meet with a sudden death, how hard to believe that he could meet with any death ; so vital, so intense, so full of energy, so restless, so impatient, doing everything that was required of him and doing a thousandfold more, his energy running out in a thousand unexpected channels. It seemed to me as if he never could be tired, it seemed to me as if he only cast off his superfluous energy; he must walk when others would ride, and run when others would walk. Did you come to him for advice, instead of giving advice, he undertook to do your work; did you ask him to do a little thing for you, he did a great thing for you; did you ask him to do you a little favor, He was ready to do his own work exactly, punctually, point by point, down to the minutest detail, forgetting nothing, slurring nothing, and then he was ready for your work, my work, or any other that was to be done. It seemed to me as if there was no exhausting his power. I sometimes wondered whether he ever So overpowering was this energy that he would even overflow his friends with his activity, and there was somewhat that was absolutely overbearing and tyrannical in his good will. He could scarcely allow you to take your work out of his hands; he was so a nxious to do you a service, that he would almost con- to him in many days or not, and some of it never did sider it a wrong for you to do your own work in your come back. Of course, a great deal of that bounty was own way. And yet I have never known a man whose lavished upon unworthy objects, and a great deal of respect for the individual character of each one of his that precious elixir sunk into sand; but he never friends was so clear, so true, so firm, and constant; n ever did I know a man whose activities seemed so to He believed that what was done with a true spirit, and overflow and bear away the individuality of his friends. what was given out of a true heart, did its work, and who so indignantly resented the least intrusion upon went to its place, and I believe so too. But the dear that most sacred and solemn part of every man, which God, when he gave this man his large, rich, wealthy is his own holy personality. Here is one key to some heart of love, gave him also a subtile discernment and most important secrets of his character. He knew a power of seeing into men and their motives which true man; he honored the man who was sincere, who saved him from any fatal error, or any fatal misbe was self-centred, who stood by himself, who took no stowment of his gifts. Well did that man see whether man's word and the word of no number of men against it was worth his while to give his love or to withhold his own soul. He honored the man, and he honored the his love; and I believe in the whole course of his woman, who, independent, free, brave, dared to stand experience, lavishly as he bestowed himself, he selaloof and work alone, and live alone: would take ob- dom bestowed himself utterly unworthily. Oh, what scurity, would take poverty, indignity, persecution, love it was! Well may I say it here, for here are men scorn, without flinching and without complaint. He had no end of respect and love for such a person, and has helped, and rich men whom he has befriended; no end of hostility, aversion, and scorn, and antipathy here are the educated, the wise and the simple; here toward everthing that hampered, and thwarted, and are those who basked in the warm sunlight, here are limited, and cramped, that interfered with the true ac- those who felt the ardor of his spirit, and here are tion of the individual human person. He had no pa- those whom he took up in his arms when they were tience with limitation or constraint; he demanded that feeble and poor, and gathered them into his the man should be free in every faculty, in every part And, outside, what multitudes there are off at the very of his nature, from the top to the bottom. He be- confines of our country, off in California, off in the lieved in individual freedom to grow to its span, West, down in the armies, down here in the low to develop, to live; and so how he hated all exclusive- places of our city, men and women, each one of whom ness, how he hated all narrowness, all impinging pre- could tell his or her story about John Hopper's good judice, all monopolies! How he hated everything ness, fidelity and principle. Of course, he had his like servility, how he hated all those institutions that prejudices-all strong men have; of course, he had took the individual out of himself, and sank him in the his antipathies-all strong men of deep convictions mass of the people! How he abhorred, with the whole have; of course, he had his enemics-all good men power of his nature, slavery of all sorts, for all sorts have; and I think he made his enemies by his firmof men, simply because it limited their faculties and ness, by his constancy, by his outspokenness, by the bound them down to another will. Not only had he inherited from his great and noble father that hatred the truth unto death, and faced all those that stood in of the institution of slavery to which he was true to the his way. end of his life, but it was born in him, bone of his Well, he is gone, and we shall never more hear bone, flesh of his flesh, and soul of his soul; and when that firm step or see that sturdy figure on the street; and child in the land. Not of the small or great men, eth. human creature in all this country, he believed that this was the battle. He only knew how freely he form, and gives a spirit; He takes away the presence know, as some of his intimate friends know, how he worked in unnumbered ways; how, through scores of invisible currents, the stream of his bounty flowed out to the needs of the sick soldier in the hospital

how he gathered himself up in the strength of his own heart, and with a stern and manly patience bore the And while he thus resented all attempts upon the The Lord takes away the dust, the form, the touch, sanctity of the individual person, he had no toleration the embrace, and gives to us the whole human nafor that class of men who allowed their own individu- ture, a fresh revelation of power, and truth, and greatality to be bought, to be put up in the market. Above all, he hated the Pharisee. Love as much as he did fine transparency of the flesh. God gives us Deathhuman nature, that love became an inverted love, and the great revealer, the great restorer, the true and turned into scorn and wrath, a holy and a grand, a beautiful friend, who tells us what our friends heavenly and a Christian wrath, when he thought of and how dear they were, and how good and how the Pharisee. The man who set himself up before his blessed they were, and awakes in our hearts that fellows, the man who put his fellow under his heel, the dear, deep longing which is the earnest of the immor man who said, "I am greater than you, I am wiser tal life. And now that my friend has gone, he has than you, I am better than you, I am more virtuous not gone; I shall never see him more with my eyes, than you, I am holier than you," the pretender, the sham, the man of hollow and glittering outside, he never touch him with my fingers, but I shall always spoke of in words so large that his mouth could not touch him with my faith; I shall never ask his adframe them into articulate speech, and his lips became vice, but I shall have that spirit of his with me which dumb and palsied when he spoke of such. I know he will be better than his advice. We speak of immor it was not, and to judge a little harshly of some men man as he, immortality is not on the other side the who were better than he thought; but I remembered grave; it is on this side. An immortality in the that he had been trained in a very hard school, and heart of his wife and of his child, and of his brother that he had seen human nature in its most repulsive and sister, and of his nieces, and all those who love form, and if any man had any right to doubt, it was him and depended upon him; an immortality in the he who had been brought up to the sight of sin and love of those into whom he has put his love, in the he who had been brought up to the sight of sin and love of those into whom he has put his love, in the misery, and guilt and turpitude. He had seen human memory of these whom he has helped, in the virtue

nature falling and disgracing itself utterly, and when of those whom he has adorned and kindled, an immor-I heard him sometimes pour out his most scathing tality wherever he has lived. That life does not go wrath, I could only sit dumb, and wish that I had out; on the contrary, it stirs in the spots where he ever loved enough to give me the privilege to be so

grandly angry as he was.

In my friend I found what is so very rare in this world, a profound respect and admiration and love of human nature—of simple, pure, unadorned human My FRIENDS: A sadder service than this I have men, nor of this sort of woman nor of that sort, but of man and of woman, and of that which is deeper among my truest, most constant and dearest personal than man and woman-humanity, the common Go friends, among the most affectionate and faithful of born, God-given nature that is the sanctity and blessedness and hope of us all. He saw that, he saw it always, he revered it, he honored it, he went down on his knees to it, he loved it, he poured out his blessings freely upon it. No color of the skin, no color of the disguise of fortune, ever concealed from that man's eye the deep humanity of the person's nature. It is easy for us to see what passes for human nature in the great in the noble, in the wealthy, in the cultivated. He was less likely than m. st, perhaps, to see it there, but he saw it where only one in ten thousand men or women ever succeed in seeing it; he saw it in its rage he saw it in the poor man; he saw it in the black man : he saw it in the unfortunate ; he saw it in those who were the scorned and spurned of the world; he saw it in the outcast, in the distressed, in the squalid. Never, as long as I live, shall I forget-never, as long as you live, will you forget, you who knew it-hou he took that little boy, that little, crooked boy, awa from Randall's Island; that little outcast boy, that little weed, that miserable little rag of humanity-how he took him into his house and home; how he honore him and respected him there; how he sheltered him and covered him up from all disgrace : how he would allow nobody inside or outside his house to look upon that poor little boy as other than God's child, in the full image of God; how he gave him everything he could have, everything he could enjoy; how he put him in the way of every privilege; how he lavished upon him the wealth of his heart; and now this afterno we shall lay our brother in the grave, with that little boy, and he will be taken into the kingdom with that little boy in his bosom. Oh, my friends, I would rather go into the Great Presence holding such a little crooke boy in my hands, than I would go clothed in all the whiteness of the angels. But it was not the unfortunate only; he loved the vicious only more than he loved the unfortunate. He saw the woman in the Magdalen; he saw the man in the thief, who had everything against him, and all the accidents of his own nature also. He would take the boy up out of the gutter, send him to school, give him an education put him in an office, and further him in life, and never say a word to him afterward about it. He believed in man and woman; he believed that the Divine Spirit came to human nature in man and woman; he truly believed that there was that in the lowest, and poorest, and vilest, as we call them, of men and we nen, that, if opened freely to the light and air and the touch of God's spirit, would revive and save them, and bring them into peace. He had full faith in God's will: he believed that if we could but love God's children with but one-thousandth part of the love that God has for these children, this world would be an it welled out of him, how it overflowed! All his friends he made angels, and loved them as if they were. All whom he loved he glorified, and then made them glorify themselves. One was always in clined to hide his head when John Hopper spoke about him, and yet one always went away lifting his head a little higher, because he thought that John Hopper honestly and earnestly and sincerely could speak so

> Freely he cast his bread upon the waters, upon all the waters, not asking whether it were likely to come back

this war broke out, he at once, and with all the ardor of and the poor can no longer come to him, and the weak his impetuous nature, with the fullness of his conviction, the weight of his will, the capacity of his intelligence, and the warmness and fervor of his heart, entered into it as if it was the cause of every woman my friends, God never taketh away; He always giv-The Old Book says: "The Lord gave and the of the white or the black, but of every individual Lord hath taken away." I would mend it by saying, the Lord giveth, giveth, giveth. He takes away opened his purse and let the contents flow out. I and gives a memory and a hope; He takes away s friend, and gives an angel; He takes away the port of an earthly home, and gives the pledge of a heavenly one beyond it; He takes away the objects of time, and gives eternity; He takes away the uses and to the well soldier in the camp; how for all sorts of the material and of the fleshly, and gives the great of provisions for our army he was giving, giving all hereafter of blessed life; He takes one who walks by the time; how in the darkest hour he had full faith; our side—He gives us a spirit that is with us here, everywhere and every day, that never leaves the door, that is always sitting in the chair, that is always filling the chamber, that is always bestowing gifts. ness, and goodness, that was concealed from us by this but I shall always see him with my spirit; I shall etimes inclined to suspect Phariseeism where tality; there are many immortalities. For such a

out; on the contrary, it stirs in the spots where he loved. And there is his own personal immortality, we believe that, too. All our modern thought, all our modern study, goes to deepen more and more the our modern study, goes to deepen more and more the natural conviction that this individuality of ours is imperishable, that this personality of ours can never die. No, it is not tradition any more, it is not something we read in an old book it is not something we read in an old book it is not something we read in an old book it is not something we read in an old book it is not something we read in an old book it is not something the something we read in an old book it is not something which we imperishable, that this personality of ours can never die. No, it is not tradition any more, it is not something we read in an old book, it is not something that we take by the eye of faith; science with its inexorable laws is coming forward now, and I believe will indeed bring to full demonstration the old faith in a personal immortality. I believe it. He has left himself here, he has taken us away with him to the beyond. Nothing that has truly lived perishes; there is no death to truth, to wisdom, to aspiration; there is no death to truth, to wisdom, to aspiration; there is no decay to love. It may take a hundred forms, but it will preserve a strong consistency, and the root that is planted here in the earth will grow and grow until it puts on immortality. It may ripen here, but it will flower in the great world that is to come. Let us not think that God dies when our friend's hand drops. Dear friends, let us not be so short-sighted and foolish as to imagine that, outside the horizon that bounds our eyesight, there is no eternal or that the hand of Providence is closed when our friend's hand drops. Dear friends, let us not be so short-sighted and foolish as to imagine that, outside the horizon that bounds our eyesight, there is no eternal law, no infinite spirit, no endiess love, no perfect goodness, no never-ceasing thought. Out of that hand of God we can never drop; if our bark sink, 'tis to another sea, and that sea is the ocean of Divine immensity. Let us, O friends, with manly heart, with cheerfulness, with joy and triumph, stand by the remains of our dearly beloved brother. If he was brave, let us be brave; if he was true, let us try to stregthen ourselves; if he has helped us, let us return the grace by helping our brother as he helped us, and may the spirit that went with him to the end, go also to the end with us, that we, too, may meet the inevitable hour and say it is blessed.

The imperiod by women whose fingers are busy, and whose tongues, in low tones, keep pace with the nimbleness of their thimbles. The duty of these women is to keep a constant supply on hand for those whoshall from time to time be added to the Freedmen's Village. They continue it until noon. Then they have a recess of two hours. Commencing at two o'clock again, they break off at five. The present superintendent of the tailor's shop has been there eight months, and at the time he began, only four girls were employed there. The number has reached as high as one hundred and forty. A monthly report is always prepared and handed in. After their day's work is done, they attend evening school, which, in winter, is held from half-past six until eight. The term during which they thus attend begins about the first of September, and closes the last of July.

Leaving the tailor's shop, the

of olden time, who only cried Peace when there was no peace, what must be the decree concerning those of our day who cry "Peace, Peace," not only when to about three hundred and fifty, there being at least there is no peace, but when they do not even mean one thousand children in the sition of power to themselves and their allies, whereby they can, for the present, put an end to the death-grapple between Liberty and Slavery, by exalting the latter into dominion, that the oppressor may have the latter into dominion, that the oppressor may have the semblance of peace in the possession of his human chattels, and they (the peace-crying demagogues) have been singularly successful in it. The colored receive at his hands the loaves and fishes of office, and find means to fill their coffers with unrighteous sult, are educated precisely in those branches in nd find means to fill their coffers with unrighteous gain, both from the labor of slaves and by clutching the public funds, as some of their illustrious predecespeace of the slave and the rights of his race, but they are not at peace in themselves with God,—as evinced by the spirit they manifest,—nor with their at Fortress Monroe, Portsmouth and Norfolk, and righbors, unless they join with them in preparing to carry out their designs upon the Administration and the negro, by resisting unto blood those who stand for the rights of the colored man, and plead for the exercise of justice in the councils of the nation, and are in their various methods striving to enforce the children

mission of the wrong to the right. So transparent is the spirit of violence in these

consciousness that the nation is our witness, that, for die the deaths of freemen. thirty years, we have openly borne testimony against the cancerous incubus on the body politic, slavery; and not only warned the nation of an approaching calamity as its legitimate culmination, but also failed not to enter our protest against countenancing an assault upon it by violence and blood; showing the safer way of righteous legislation and just administration. The accommodation which a hospital affords is of the cancerous incubus on the body politic, slavery; tration, and are therefore clear of blood-guiltiness in the present fearful struggle. Those, therefore, who in days past have opposed our measures and refused to land on the struggle of the cases on hand at present are those of days and to land on the struggle of the cases on hand at present are those of days are the cases on hand at present are those of days are the cases on hand at present are those of days are the cases on hand at present are those of days are the cases on hand at present are those of days are the cases on hand at present are those of days are the cases on hand at present are those of days are the cases of days are the case of days are the cases of days are the case of day the present fearful struggle. Those, therefore, who in days past have opposed our measures and refused to lend us moral and civil aid, knowing our principles, have no reason to expect or right to demand our active cooperation in the prosecution of those means for the suppression of this gigantic rebellion, through the removal of slavery, which they know our principles forbid. But they, having chosen their own course to the present crisis, have both of those enemies on their hands to be suppressed and cradicated in their own way, or let the nation perish, as it cannot stand without the suppression of the former, and that cannot be done without the destruction of the latter. Neither could the present calamity have been averted but by the removal or circumscribing of its procuring cause, by just legislation and more human to the course to the present calamity have been averted but by the removal or circumscribing of its procuring cause, by just legislation and more human to lead to lend us moral and civil aid, knowing our principles, therefore, who in days past have opposed our measures and refused to lend us moral and civil aid, knowing our principles, therefore, who in days past have opposed our measures and refused to lend us moral and civil aid, knowing our principles, there on hand at present are those of dropsy, intermittent fever, chronic peritonitus, scrofula, pneumonia, frost bite, typhoid fever and consumption. Two deaths occurred on Wednesday evening—one from paralysis and the other from chronic diarrhea. Sad as the Freedmen's Village hospital is to visit, it would be sadder for its occupants to die in bondage than as they now die. No matter how tenderly they might have been cared for by kind masters and tender-hearted overseers, they see and feel, in their present condition, that events are working round to the restoration to liberty of their people as a people. Situated as they are, the least intelligent among them perceive in this course.

the great struggle for the completion of what we long since began, while we refuse to join in or support the when the clash of arms shall have ceased in the land, than our active cooperation in mortal combat would have been to those who remain after its close. If (as many have who stood on half-way Christian ground) all go over to the battle-field, or advocate the warride of disposing of enemies, where shall be found the moral influence and Christian example wise referred us to the sexton. By needful to bring back the people from that measure of deprayity and hardness of heart which the strife of blood will have generated, and introduce them into that kingdom of righteousness and peace which is "not of this world," and whose subjects, therefore, cannot fight? The condition of such subjects and of the subjec our land in these times are strikingly set forth by the prophet Isaiah, chapter 26, verses 20 and 21 : " Come, my people, enter thou into thy chambers and shut the doors about thee; hide thyself, as it were, for a little moment, until the indignation be overpast. For behold, the Lord cometh out of his place to punish the inhabitants of the earth for their iniquity; the earth also shall disclose her blood, and shall no more cover her slain." The Christian's " chamber of retirement is a consciousness of God's approving presence.

Thine for truth, liberty and peace,
SAMUEL KEESE. Peru. N. Y., 9th, 5th mo., 1864.

A FREEDMEN'S VILLAGE.

THE SETTLEMENT AT ARLINGTON HEIGHTS.

FRIEND GARRISON:—The constantly crowded condition of thy columns has often deterred me from offering any thoughts for publication, but the peril of true peace principles under the shadow of the "Peace party" of our land impels me once more to offer you a few lines.

"Wo to them that sew pillows under all arm-holes, and cry Peace, Peace, when there is no peace." If such was the denunciation against those of the darker ages of olden time, who only cried Peace when there was no peace, what must be the decree concerning those peace, but the subversion of authority, and the acqui- was organized on the 7th of December, 1863, and man superintendent and three lady assistants, who are assiduously devoted to their vocation, and who which white children are instructed in our primary schools. The school already has two classes in gesors have done? Not only are they indifferent to the the educational and religious influence exerted over it is due to the American Tract Society at New York. Order among so large a body of being indispensable, the strictest decorum is therefore observed. In the fall, the school will probably be enlarged so as to accommodate eight hundred

contains a number of occupants whose historic "Peace" agitators, that those in open rebellion against the government and the rights of man pronounce them cowards if they do not cause blood to flow around their own doors, rather than fail in their determination to "dethrone the tyrant Lincola."

The evidence of this warlike spirit of the present them; some look follingly out of the window, watching the distant sunset; some are basking The evidence of this warlike spirit of the present Peace party is before the public in the plots, secret organizations, and hidden munitions of war that have been discovered.

Some six opportunity occurs, and the window, watching the distant sunset; some are basking themselves in the sun and snoozing in comfortable and self-congratulatory style. These dwellers in Freedmen's Village, the halt, the lame, the mainted But my object is not so much to denounce those in and the blind, with all the experiences which they But my object is not so much to denounce those in whom the war spirit, in its rankling against the levelling principle of justice to all, finds utterance in the hypocritical cry of "Peace, Peace," as to warn the true peace men, and those who desire to remain such, women are. There the needle is busy and the women are. There the needle is busy and the month of the peace men, and those who desire to remain such, women are. There the needle is busy and the month of the peace men, and the second is less lifeless, as it always is where women are. There the needle is busy and the against the snare thus artfully set for them, by those voice is not dumb. The eye sparkles yet, and the who hope, by quoting Jesus as in favor of loving the enemies and "overcoming evil with good," to draw his real followers into their ranks as packhorses to bear them into power. Let us, then, who have seen the excellence of "true Christian non-resistance," beware of these devices, and remain steadfast in the faith of its all-sufficiency, as being the only might that faith of its all-sufficiency, as being the only might that guish, they are languishing on a soil of liberty will ultimately make all right. Let us rest in the They have lived the lives of slaves, but they will

THE HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM

THE HOSPITAL.

cause, by just legislation and more humane administration.

Through thick woods, spotted here and there with tents which glitter brightly in the light which pounces through the boughs upon them, Arlington thouse is approached. At intervals along the route men are carpentering, and applying to various purposes the timber which lies ready to their hands, and, at certain points, the scene resembles the preparations our life or death will be worth more to the nation, in elevating again the moral and Christian standard, when the clash of arms shall have ceased in the land, that meets the eye is the highly satisfactory and there with tents whoch glitter brightly in the light which pounces through the boughs upon them, Arlington House. that meets the eye is the highly satisfactory announcement, "No admittance except on business."
Our purpose being business, we, of course, expected entrance. Captain F. B. Miller, who, we were informed, occupies this building as his headquarter not being just at hand, the individual upon guar not being just at hand, the individual pass, and like said that he had orders to let no one pass, and like said that he had orders to let no one pass, and like sexton was found, however, it was too late to ex-

"Is the loveliness of death, Which parts not quite with parting breath."

The portals are no longer flung wide open from that capacious, chaste and beautiful portico. The windows which overlook the semi-circular lawn, fringed with dark-dyed trees, and sloping down toward the glittering. Potomac, are shattered, and the birds which have built their nests upon the cornices, wing their way and twitter through the deserted corridors. No flag streams from the lofty staff rearing itself so grandly from the midst of the full-grown sward, and almost directly confronting the Washington Monument. A portentous stillness seems to ington Monument. A portentious stillness seems to brood around, as though in every tree there was a still small voice, which could not be distinctly heard, and as though the imagined murmur of the distant river meant something more than it could say. This house and these grounds will soon have become Virginia's war-made widows and orphans al-

# SEPTEMBER 16

converted to far different uses to those for which converted to far different uses to those for their late proprietor intended them. The ir of the mansion is to be remodelled so as to pond in its purposes with the cemetery which representation of the estate is already on surround it, and some of the estate is already occpied as a burial-ground, known as the Valoud
Cemetery. This cemetery is at present distinct
to the upper and the lower yard. The upper yard
contains fourteen hundred graves, and the low
twelve hundred. These graves are marked we
wooden slabs, with the exception of wooden slabs, with the exception of one made slab in the upper and one in the lower yard it we passed by it, a cortege of five ambulance, on taining nine coffins, moved by. Some of the oftaining nine coffins, moved by. Some of the sins were draped with our colors. The center is as yet enclosed with a wooden frace. A man three bundred dollars to see the front of Leei all house, and further remarked that be thought low would give that bimself to see it. Leaving the first graveyard, the empty mansion, the next proceeding is to make straight for

MASON'S ISLAND.

which is approached through a very story byte and a sepulchral tunnel. At the time of the last and a sepulcaral tunner. At the time of the la raid, every man and boy on Mason's Island was raid, every man and boy on Mason's Island wassmoned forth, and a fort was throw: up, which a
called Fort Greene. A detachment of the Venn
Reserves guards the island now, and no one is also
ted to it without a pass. Mason's Island is, index
to induce any of the inhabitants of Freedmen's
to induce any of the inhabitants of Freedmen's
lage to leave that place and to settle here. The
grow attached to one spot, and love to remain is.
Mason's Island was applied to its present purpose
on the 13th of last month, and between then an
now a vast amount of labor has been accomplished.
Before that time, it was occupied, it will be remobered, by conscripts and negro regiments. The coored people here at present if. Before that time, it was occupied, it will be remen-bered, by conscripts and negro regiments. The col-ored people here at present live in baracks, and a very strictly organized system is minimized. Sep-arate barracks are assigned to the single women, to widowed women with families, to maried women and their families, and to single nea and boys. Very few single men are on the island, as they are ed of as fast as they arrive.

Sposed of as last as they arrive.

During the month of June, the hiring out was care. During the month of June, the airing out was carried on at the rate of eleven persons per day. The terms for which this arrangement is effected of come vary. Children are hired out until they are of as. No men, we understand, are hired out unless with their families, and then for a year's time. During the content of the property in the property hired government. their families, and then for a years one. Dung the present month, the number hired out early doubled that of last month. There is but little sic-ness among the population at present. The hospid by-the-by, is absolutely a model one. Not only is rfectly neat, and sweet and clean, and splendid entilated, but the care bestowed upon the puber is tender and soothing, and every appliance which can be seized upon to beguile the hours of illness is nstantly employed. The number of cases at prest amounts to thirty. There have been as many twelve hundred inhabitants of Mason's Island a one time, though only seven hundred are then age, where, as we have elsewhere indicated the are well taken care of.

are well taken care of.

No regular system of labor is observed at MassiIsland, and all the policing is done by the penis
themselves. The camp is supplied with corr which
hail from rebeldom. Fifty families are furnished
with milk every day, and the hospitals are furnished likewise with ten gallons daily id to be more encouraging than ever before. The old Mason mansion meanwhile is almost out of it of these camp and hospital scenes. Its fight steps is surmounted by pillars, and as you approx it, sassafras trees bloom upon the right, and makes ny trees spread themselves on the left. Peach ad pear orchards infuse into the atmosphere a fini recable odor, and the Chinese arbor-vite and sweet breaths together. The river flows serme by and the ebb of its waters can be describe and round the edges of the steep slopes. On the one side of the house is a piazza, which was accien-ly used as a dancing saloon, but which is now used as a Sunday school and place of prayer-meeting. re, on the Sabbath, a white preacher holds forth in the morning, and a colored man in the afternoon

As you stand upon the steps of the house, you ee an incessant stream of colored women and children coming up from the barracks below. Every one carries a bucket or a butter-kettle with him, and approaches the exhaustless well, which yields pare cold water. This stream continues unceasingly from sunrise until night, and one almost thinks le unreal that idea may be, one cannot survey this so scenes at Freedmen's Village, without remembering that the landscapes of the South, which the present of the slave made so picturesque, are blotted out for ever, and that a happier and holier prospect will succeed them."

#### IMPROVEMENT IN Champooing and Hair Dyeing, "WITHOUT SMUTTING."

MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTER WOULD inform the public that she has removed from 223 Washington Street, to No. 31 WINTER STREET,

where she will attend to all diseases of the lair.
She is sure to cure in nine case out of tan, as the last for many years made the hair her study, and is sure they are none to excel her in producing a new growth of lair.
Her Restorative differs from that of any one elm, heng made from the roots and herbs of the forest.

She Champoos with a bark which does not grow in tile country, and which is highly beneficial to the hair before using the Restorative, and will prevent the hair from turning grey.

strning grey.
She also has another for restoring grey hair to its natu-She also has another for resioning, a ret afrais to peak of real color in nearly all oness. She is real as long and of her Rostoratives in any part of the world, as left are with every city in the country. They are also packed for left customers to take to Europe with them, enough to instruct the customers are the country. They are also packed for left customers to take to Europe with them, enough to instruct or three years, as they often say they can graving abroad like them.

MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTER No. 31 Winter Street, Boston.

GAS FIXTURES.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that (owing to ill health) he has low obliged to leave his situation at Mesra II. B. Easywood & Cos, now Messars. Shreve, Stanod & Cos, where he has been employed for the least fourteen years, the werk heigt too heavy for his physical strength, and is now prepare to do all manner of JOBBING ON GAS FIXTURES,

in the most careful manner. New Fixines furnished and put up, old Fixtures and Glass Drope clease, leaks doped, Gas Fixtures done over, and Gas Gasse of all kinds furnished at short notice. Also, Gas Burners of all the approved kinds.

approved kinds.

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Particular attention given to Lighting up for Parisa.

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The errors of Temperance References and the medical references on and the effects of alcohol on plants, minute and, are here for the first time plainty pointed est.

Price, per mail—paper, 60 cents; cloth, 55 cents. Price, per mail—paper, 60 cents; cloth, or MILLER & BROWNING, 15 Leight Street, New York

July 15. 3m Portrait of Mr. Garrison.

JOHNSTON'S Crayon Portrait of Mr. Garrien is a exhibition at the store of Williams & Events, Events, Washington street, and elieits warm approval. In this property of the store of the sto U. H. BAGALETT, ASI-lavery office, 221 Washington street.

July 3.

Proclamation of Freedom.

FINE Photographs, 18 by 13 inches, of Pain's Perand-Ink Drawing of the Emancipation Procumation,
handsomely illustrated. The original was domained to the
Brooklyn Sanitary Fair, and by a subscription of \$450 per
sented to the President of the United States. A single
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